

**Missouri**  
**Youth Risk Behavior Survey**  
**1995 – 2001**

# Youth Risk Behavior Survey

The YRBS monitors specific behaviors among high school students that contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality. These behaviors fall into six categories:

1. behaviors that result in unintentional and intentional injuries
2. tobacco use
3. alcohol and other drug use
4. sexual behaviors that result in HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases, and unintended pregnancies
5. physical activity
6. dietary behaviors

Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

# Youth Risk Behavior Survey

The YRBS is administered in the spring of odd-numbered years. In 2001, 1,650 students in 22 Missouri public high schools participated. The school response rate was 81 percent, and the student response rate was 87 percent. The weighted demographic characteristics of the sample are as follows:

Male 51.0%	9th grade 28.3%	African American 14.8%
Female 49.0%	10th grade 26.3%	Hispanic/Latino 1.1%
	11th grade 23.4%	White 82.2%
	12th grade 21.8%	All other races 1.0%
		Multiple races 0.9%

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Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

# Summary

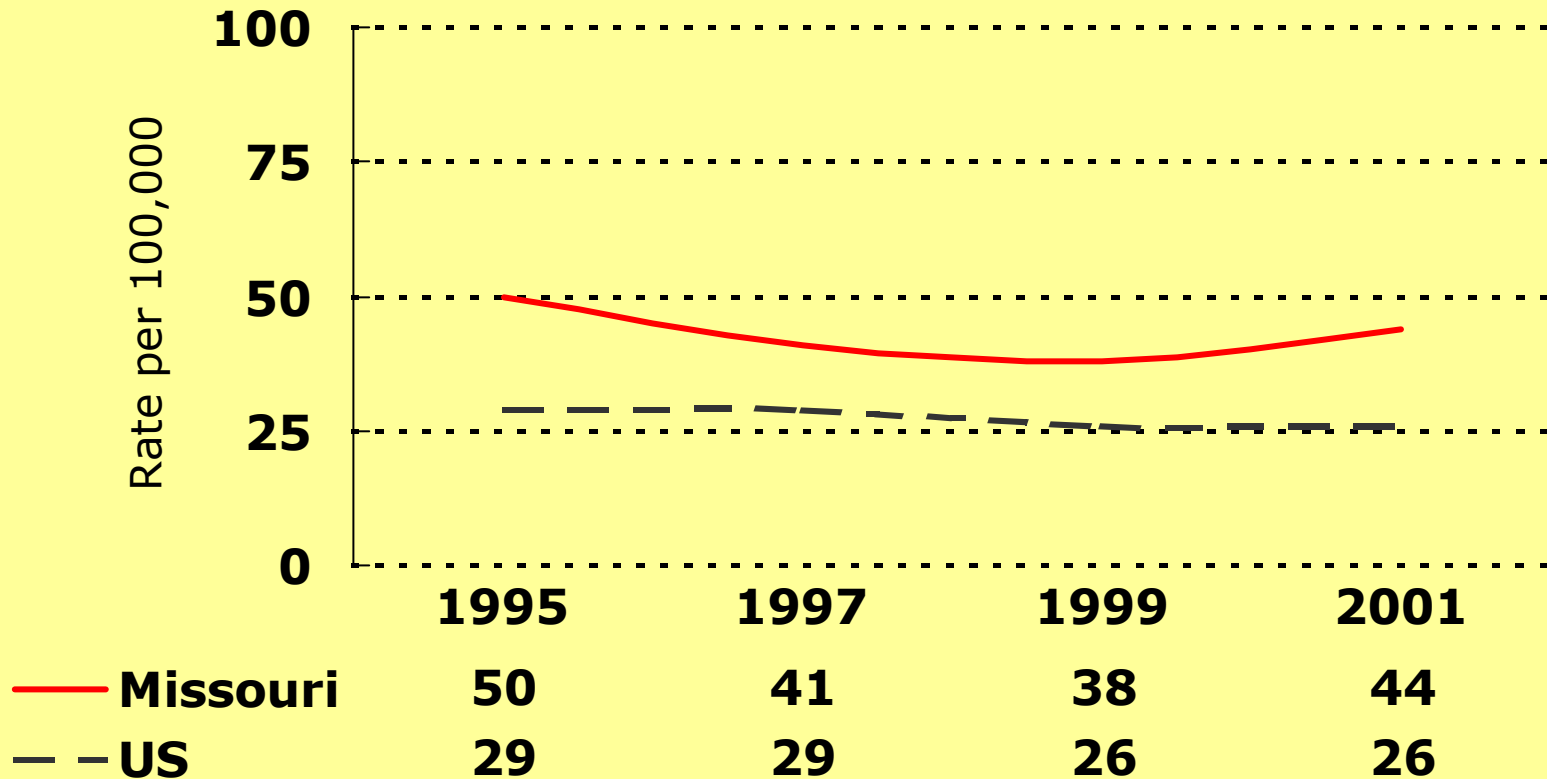
## **Important findings of the 2001 Missouri Youth Risk Behavior Survey include:**

- 16 percent of students drove when they had been drinking in the 30 days before the survey
- 34 percent of students engaged in binge drinking in the 30 days before the survey
- 18 percent of students smoked on at least 20 of the 30 days before the survey
- 24 percent of students used marijuana in the 30 days before the survey
- 51 percent of students had ever had sexual intercourse
- 39 percent of students were sexually active

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Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

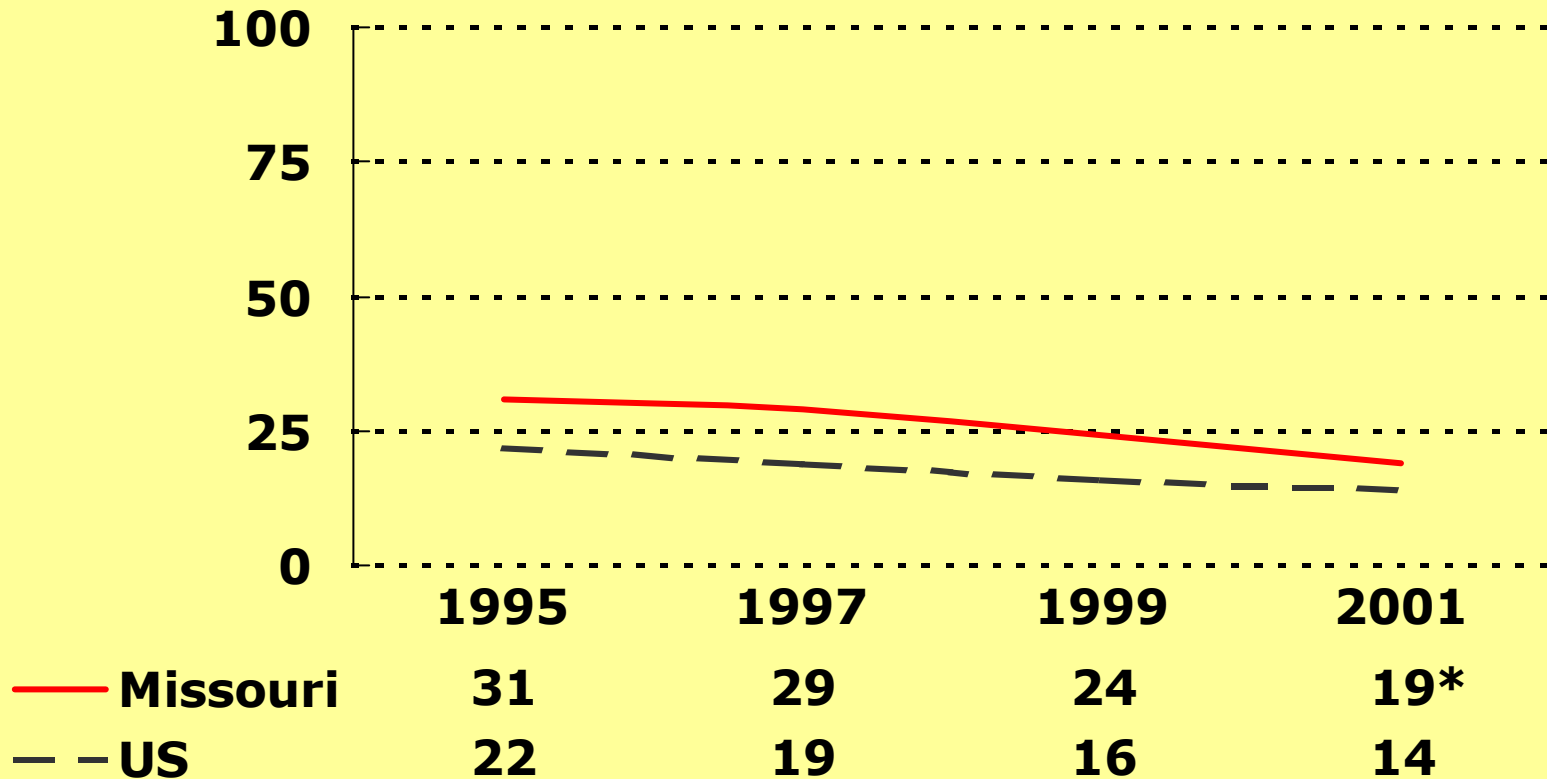
# **Unintentional and Intentional Injuries**

**Figure 1. Death rates in motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 15-to 19-year-olds—Missouri and United States, 1995 – 2001**



Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services:  
Missouri Vital Statistics, 1995 – 2001

**Figure 2. Percentage of high school students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else—Missouri and United States, 1995 – 2001**

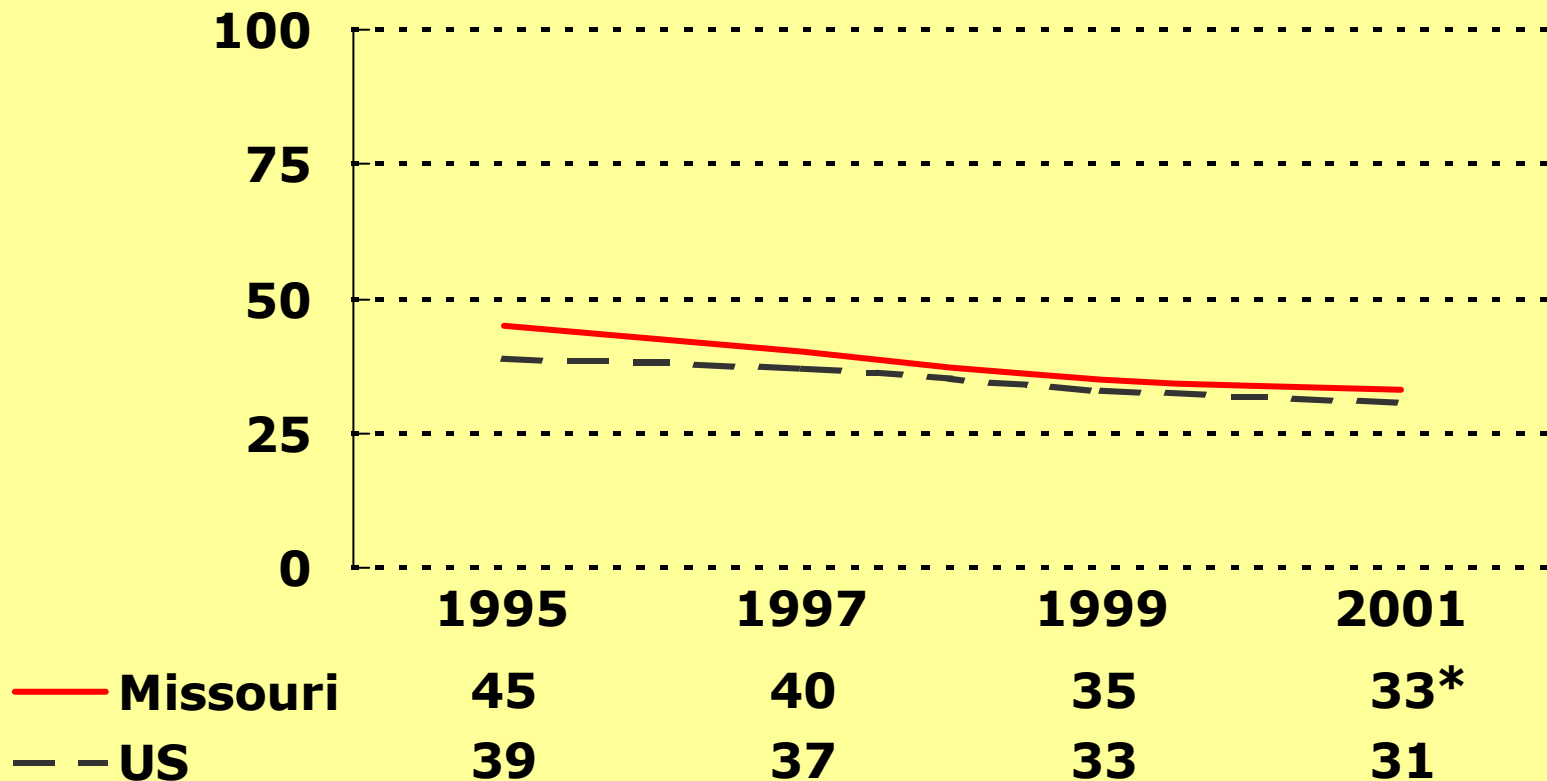


*\*Statistically significant change from 1995*

Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001



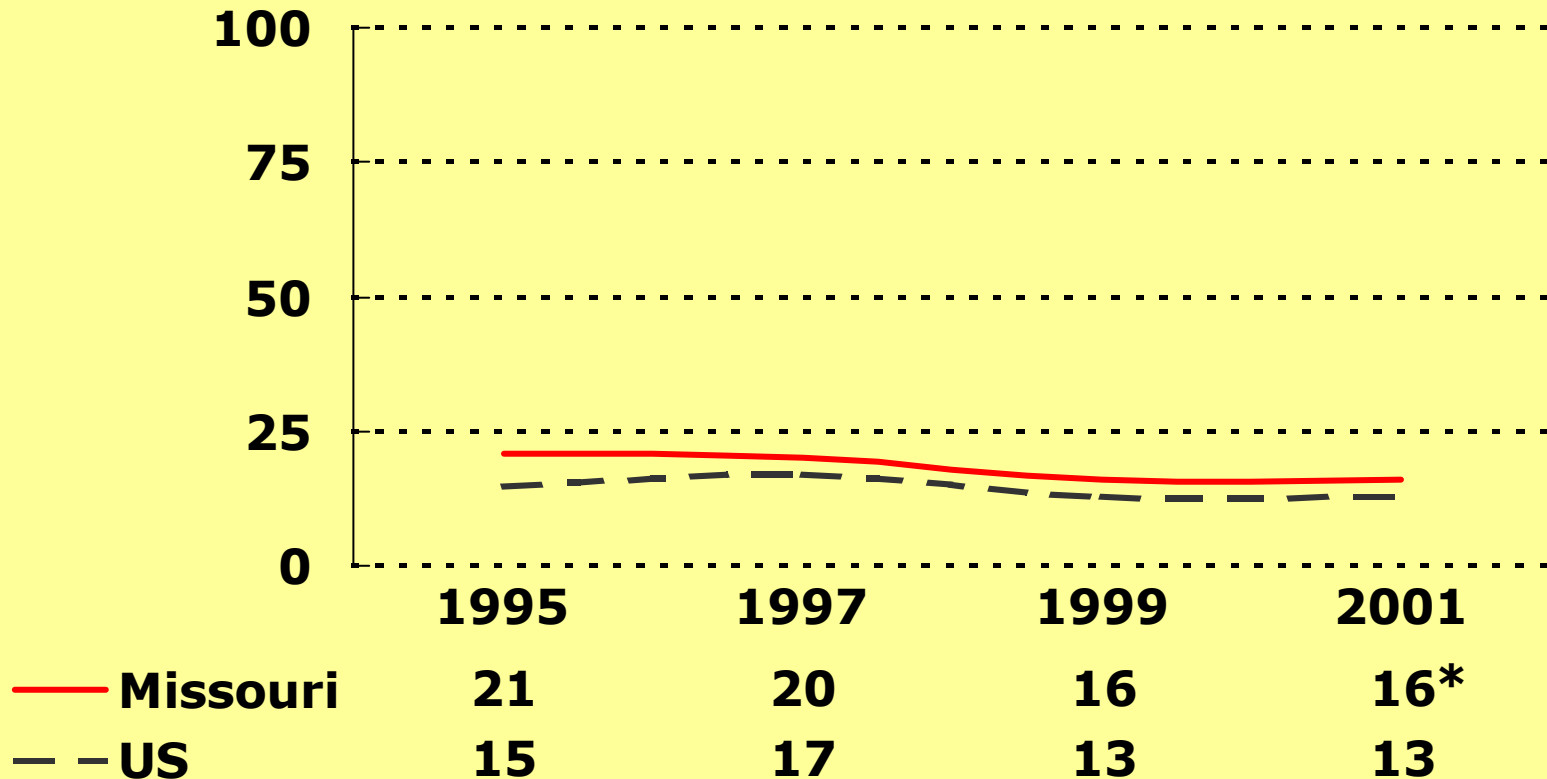
**Figure 3. Percentage of high school students who rode one or more times in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 – 2001**



*\*Statistically significant change from 1995*

Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

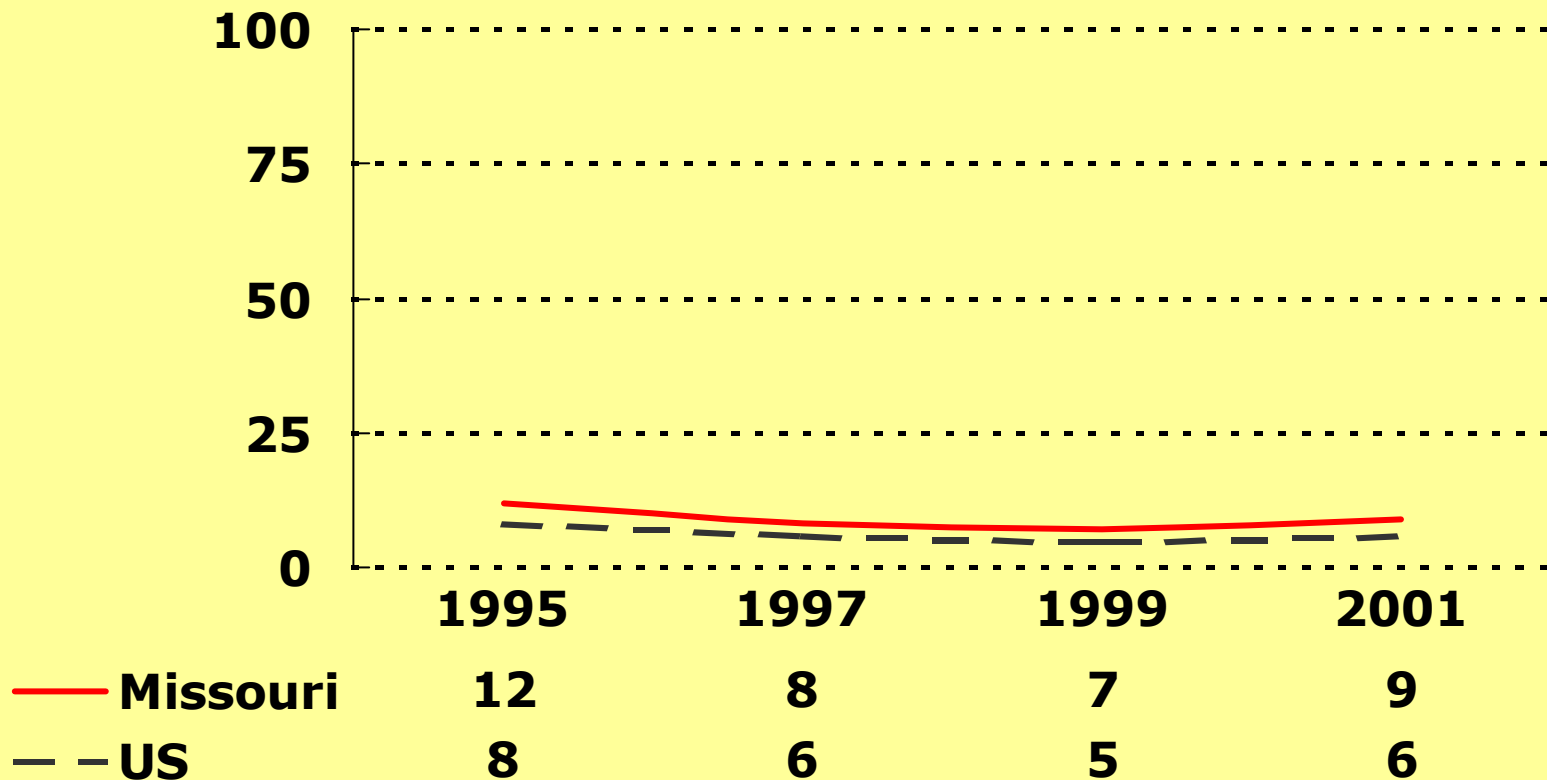
**Figure 4. Percentage of high school students who drove a vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 – 2001**



*\*Statistically significant change from 1995*

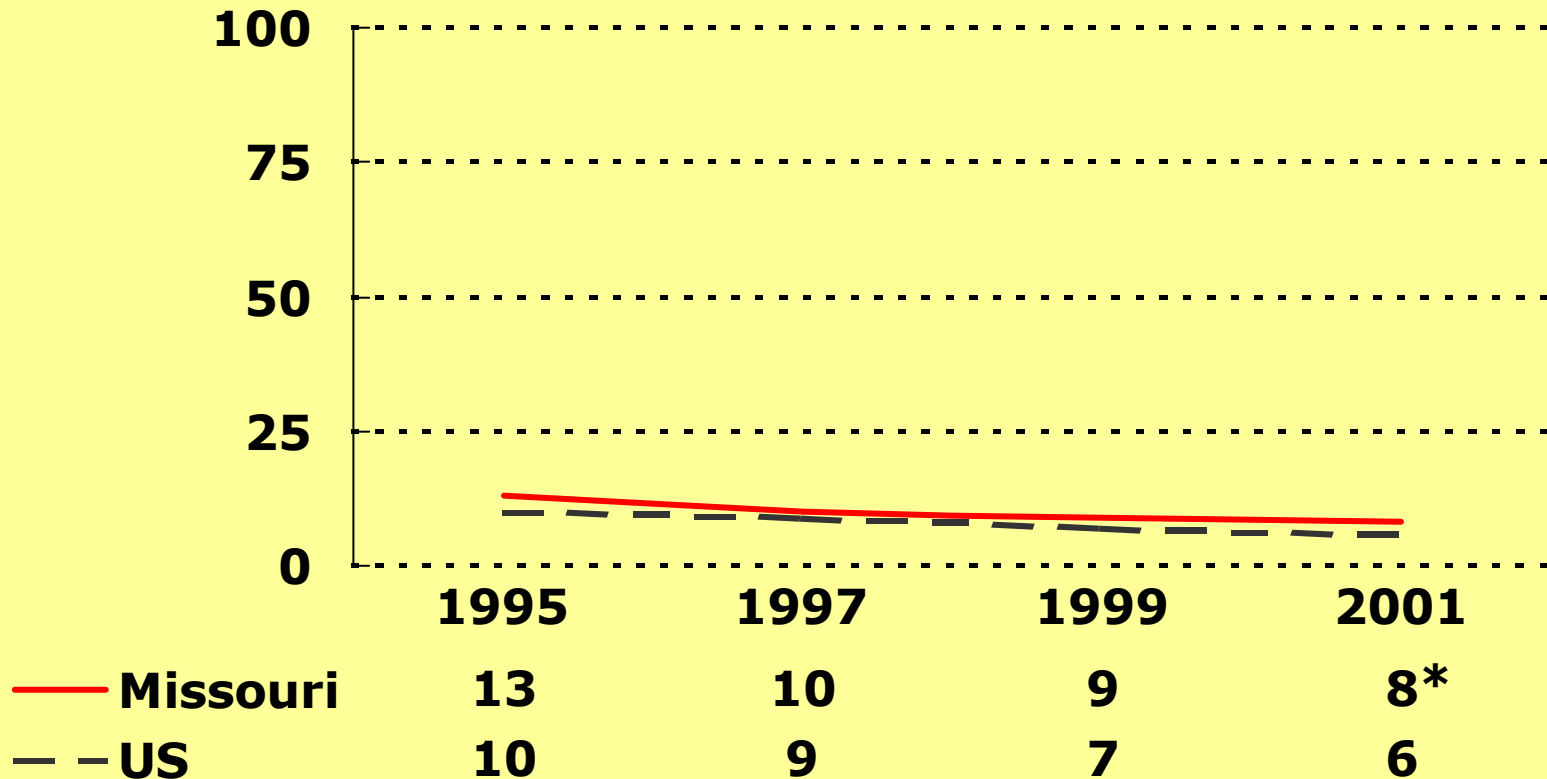
Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

**Figure 5. Percentage of high school students who carried a gun on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 – 2001**



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Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

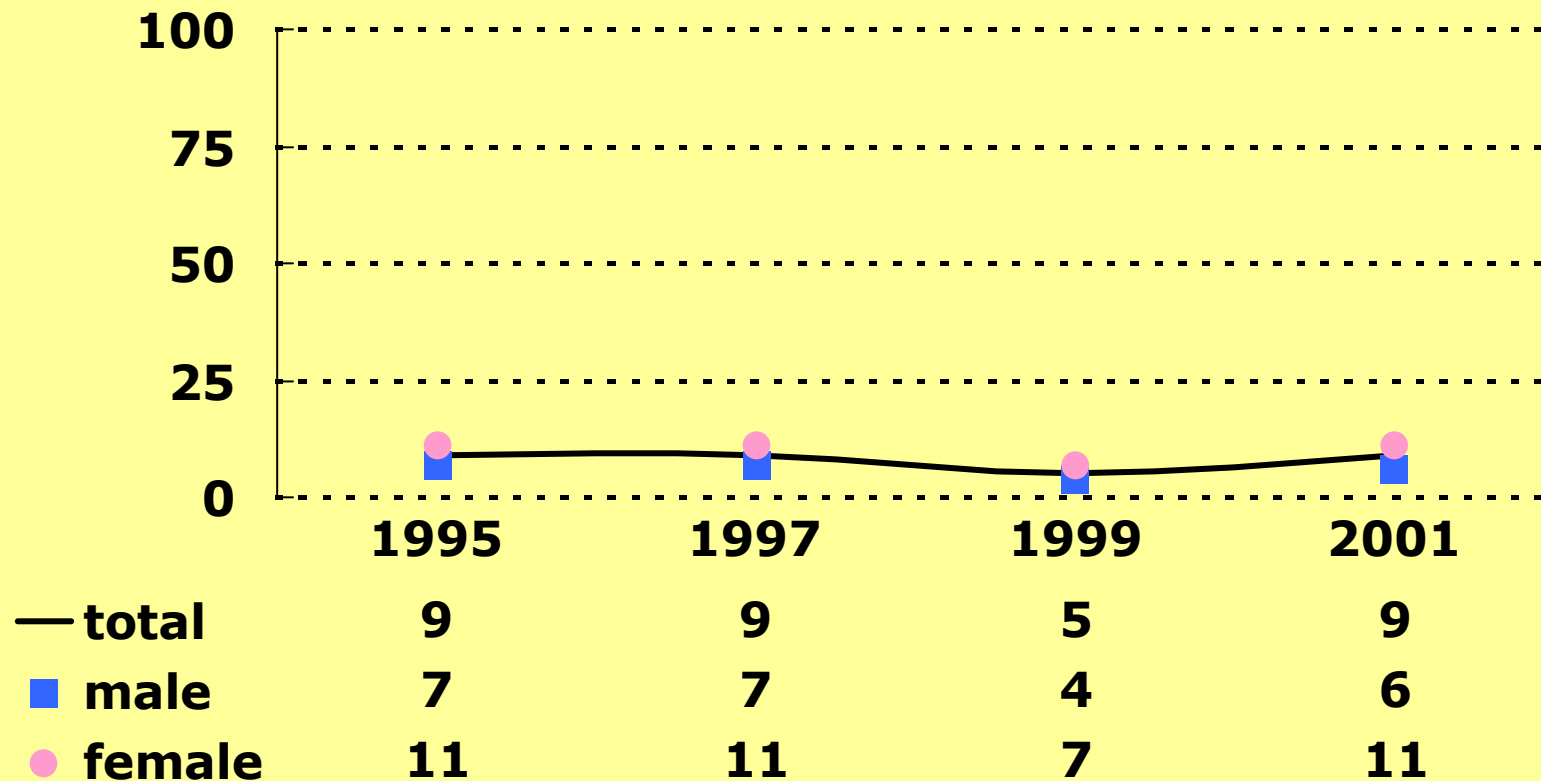
**Figure 6. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 – 2001**



*\*Statistically significant change from 1995*

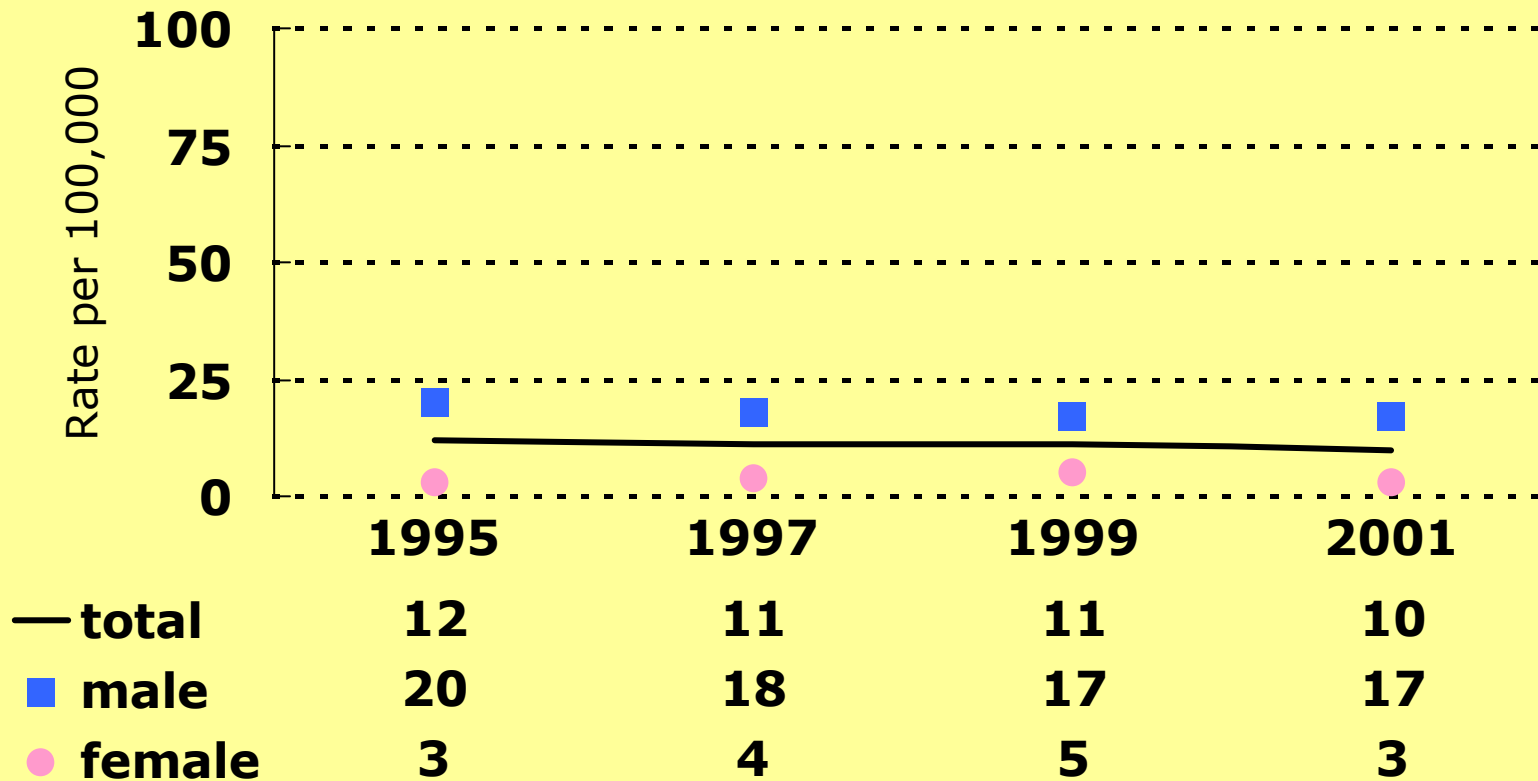
Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

**Figure 7. Percentage of high school students who actually attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey, by gender—Missouri, 1995 – 2001**



Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

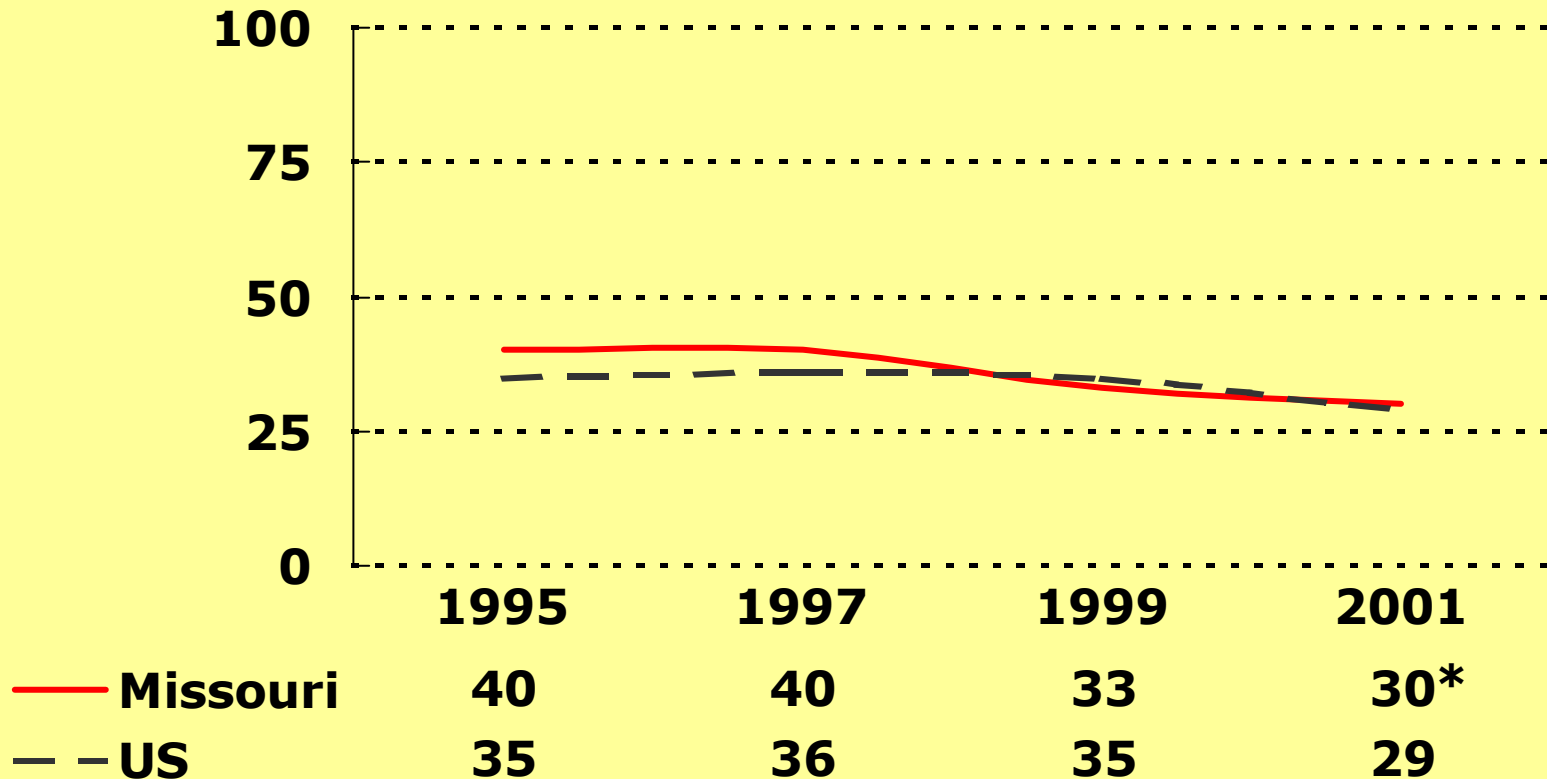
**Figure 8. Suicide rates per 100,000 15-to 19-year-olds, by gender—Missouri, 1995 – 2001**



Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services:  
Missouri Vital Statistics, 1995 – 2001

# **Tobacco Use**

**Figure 9. Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 – 2001**

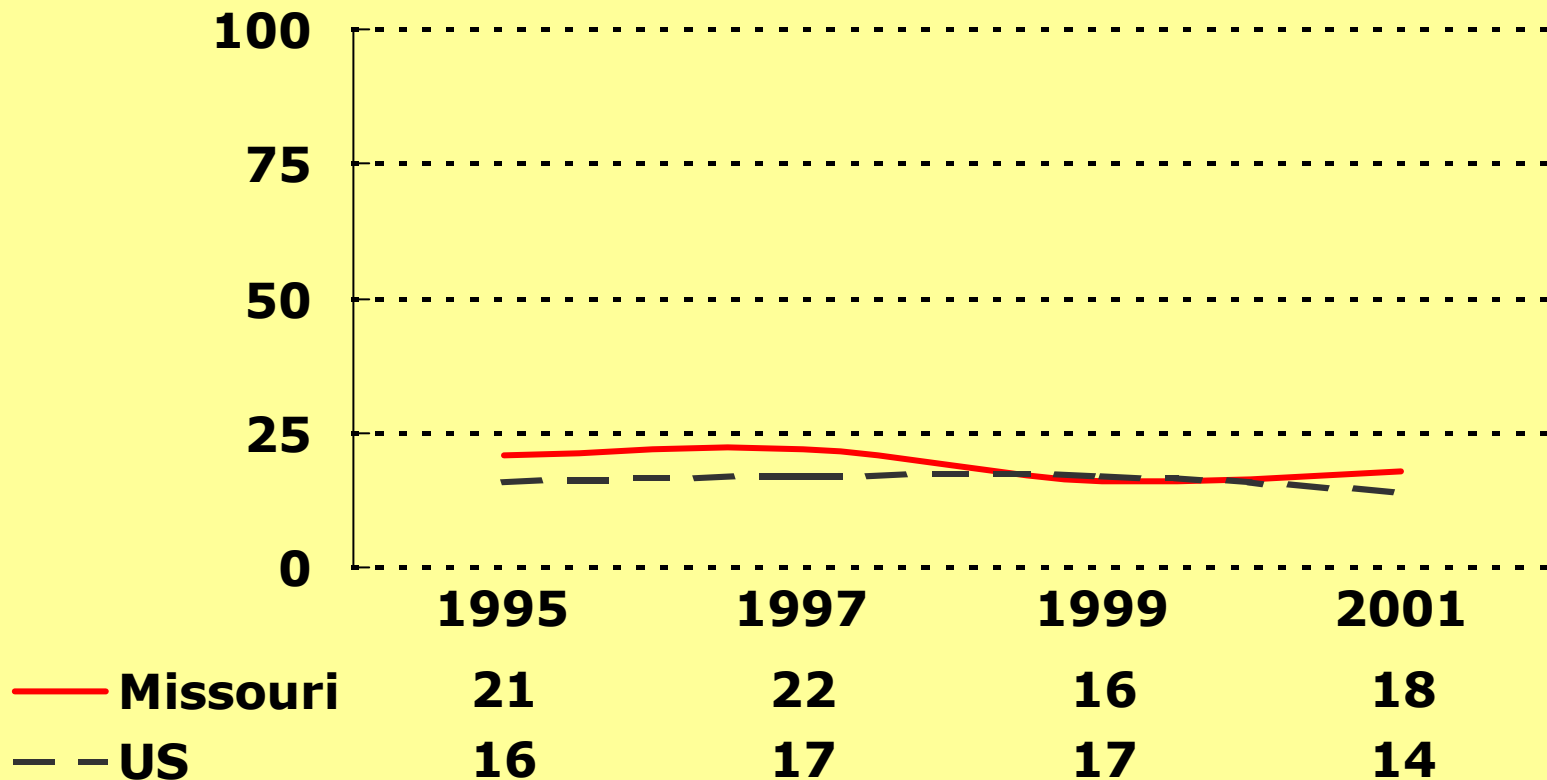


*\*Statistically significant change from 1995*

Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

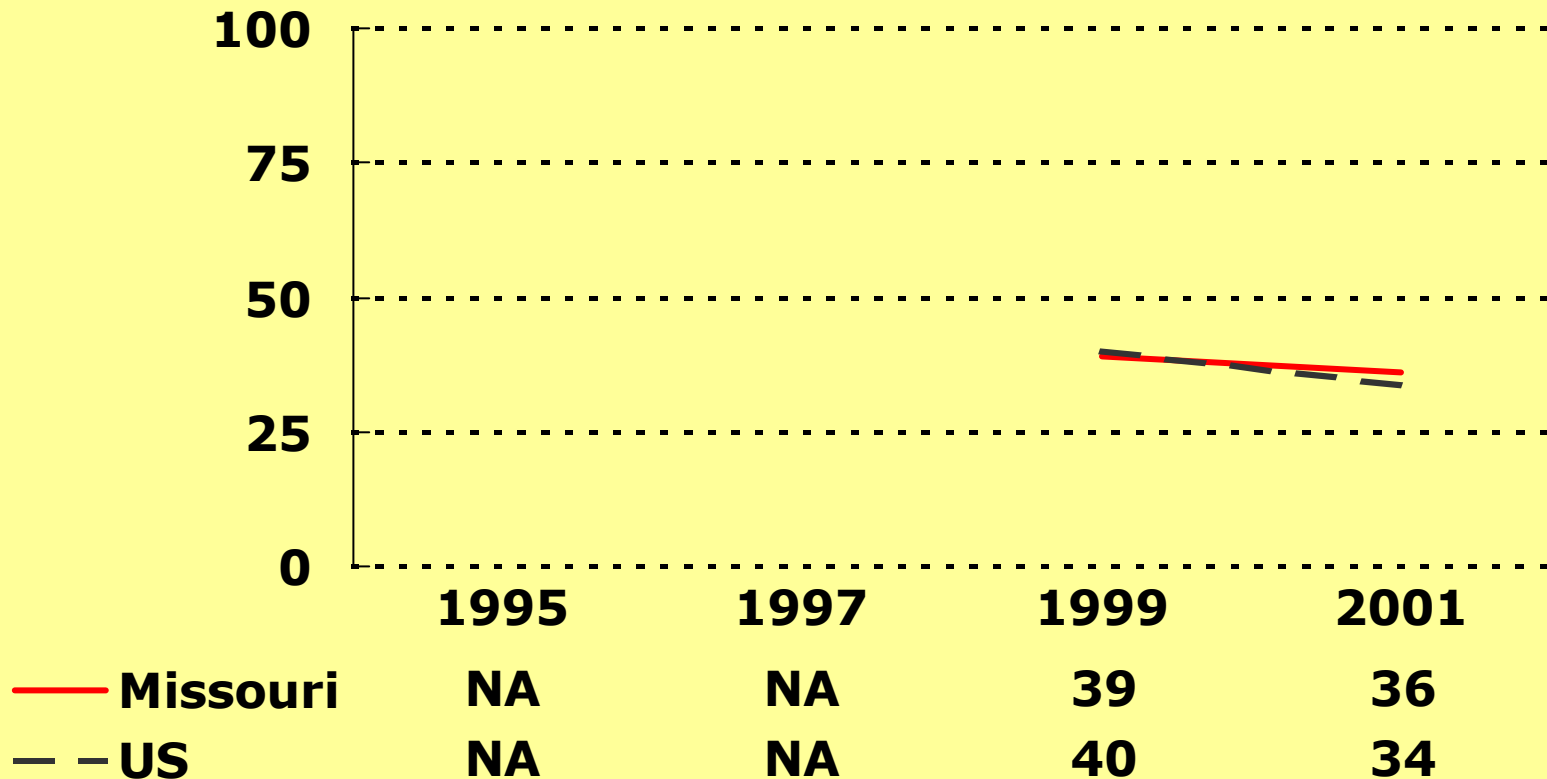


**Figure 10. Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 – 2001**



Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

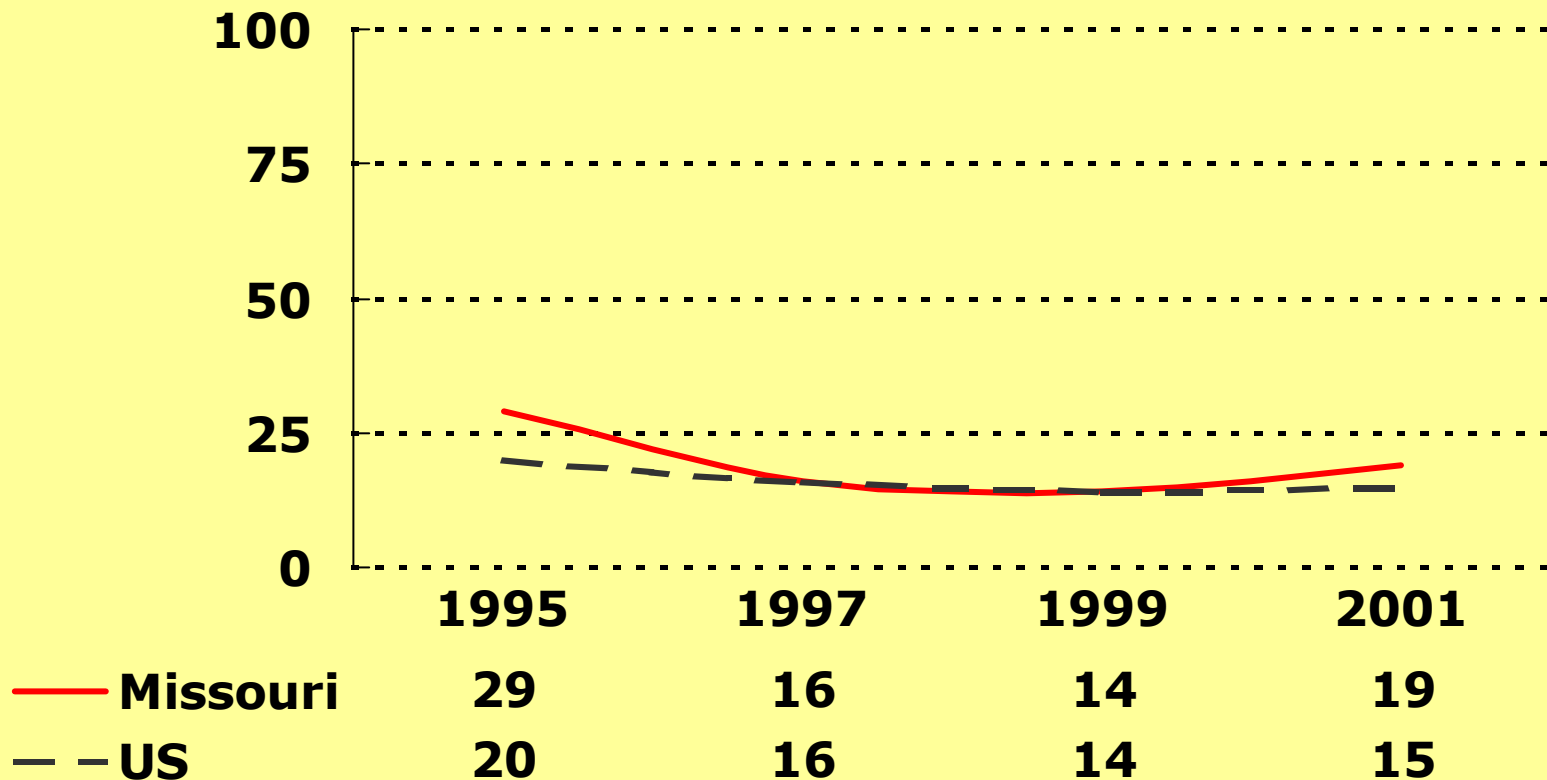
**Figure 11. Percentage of high school students who used any tobacco during the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 – 2001**



NA—Not Available

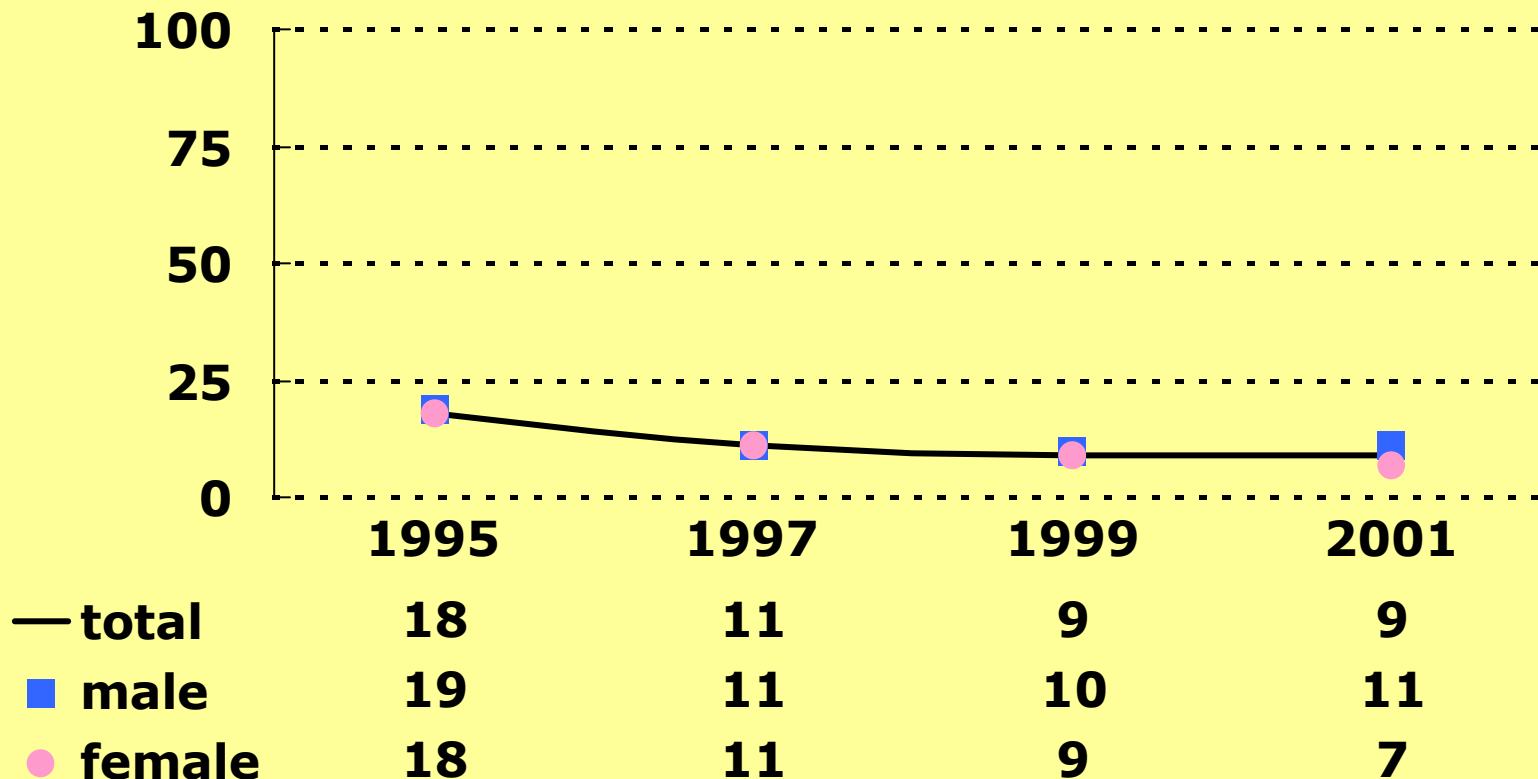
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**Figure 12. Percentage of male students who used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 – 2001**



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Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

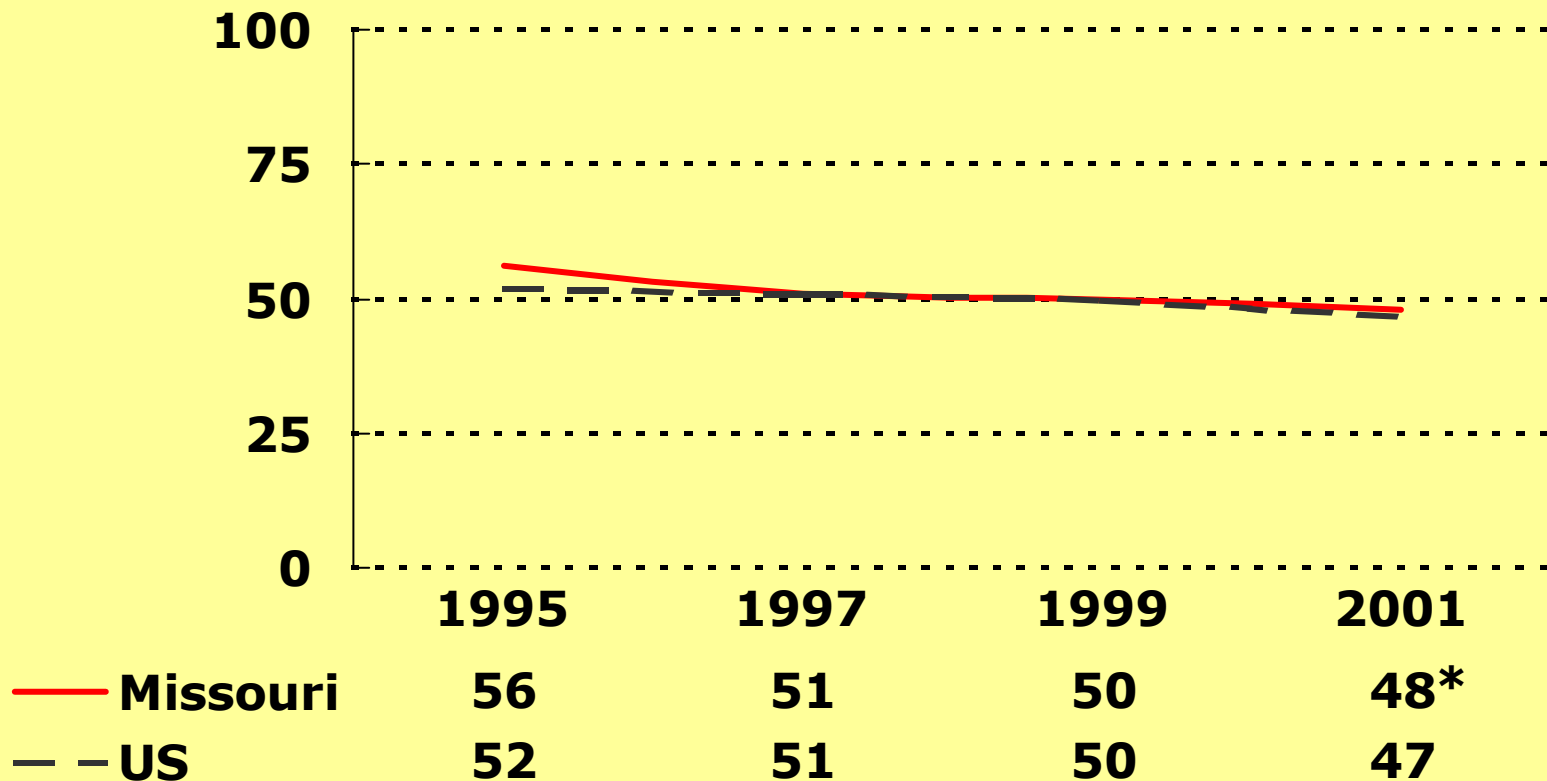
**Figure 13. Percentage of high school students who were not asked to show proof of age when they bought cigarettes in a store during the 30 days preceding the survey, by gender—Missouri, 1995 – 2001**



Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

# **Alcohol and Other Drug Use**

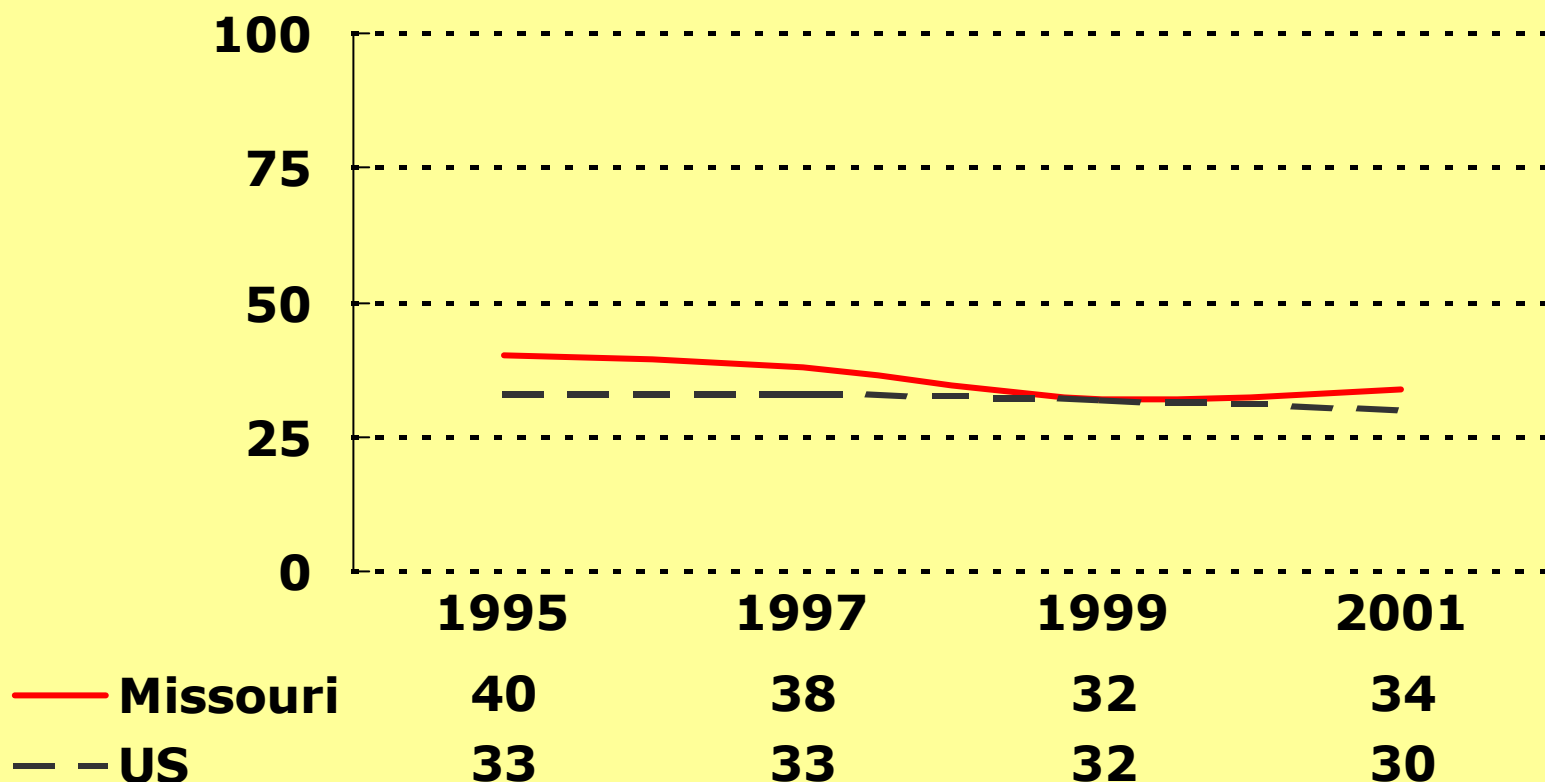
**Figure 14. Percentage of high school students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 – 2001**



*\*Statistically significant change from 1995*

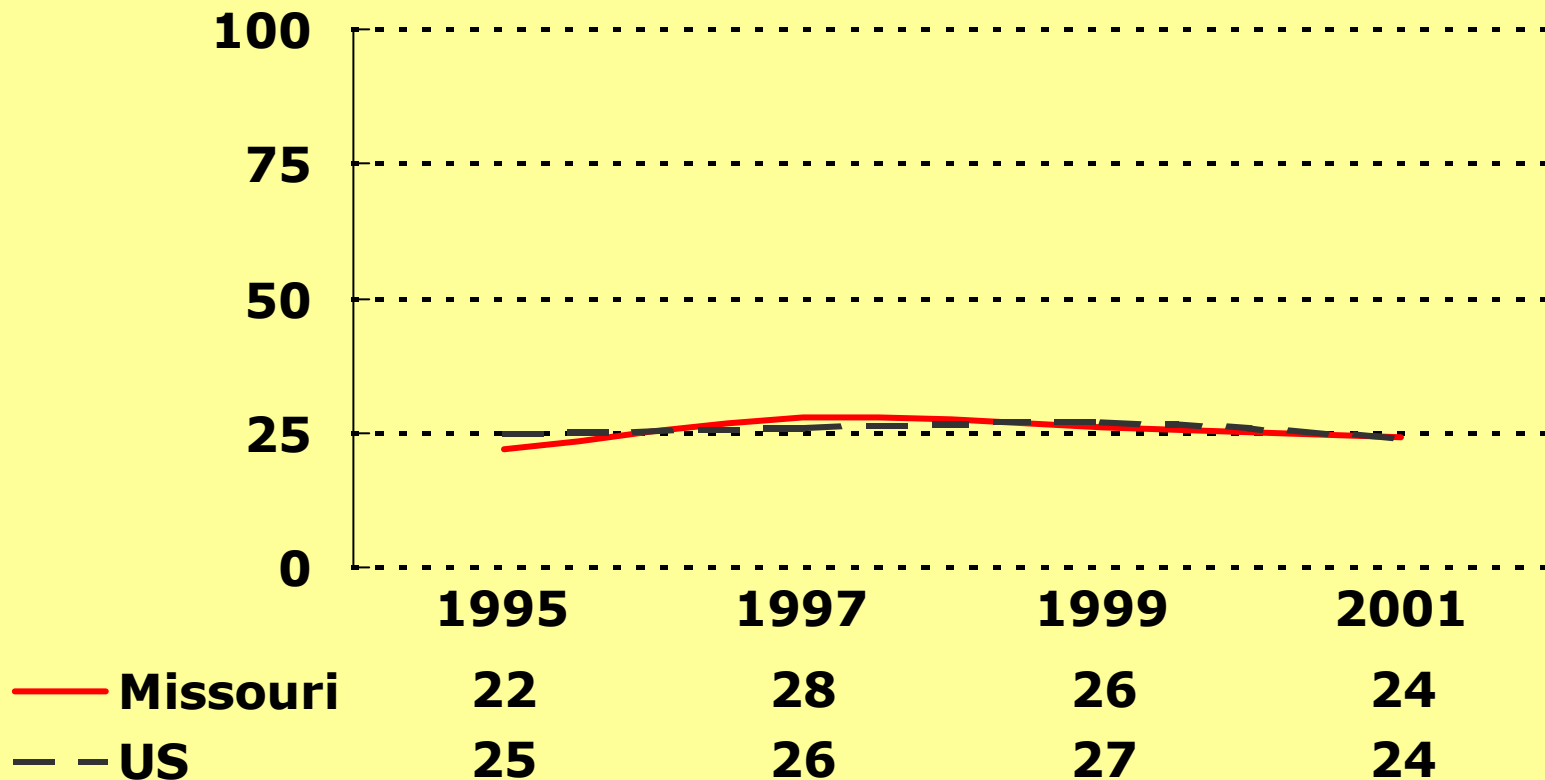
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Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

**Figure 15. Percentage of high school students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 – 2001**



Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

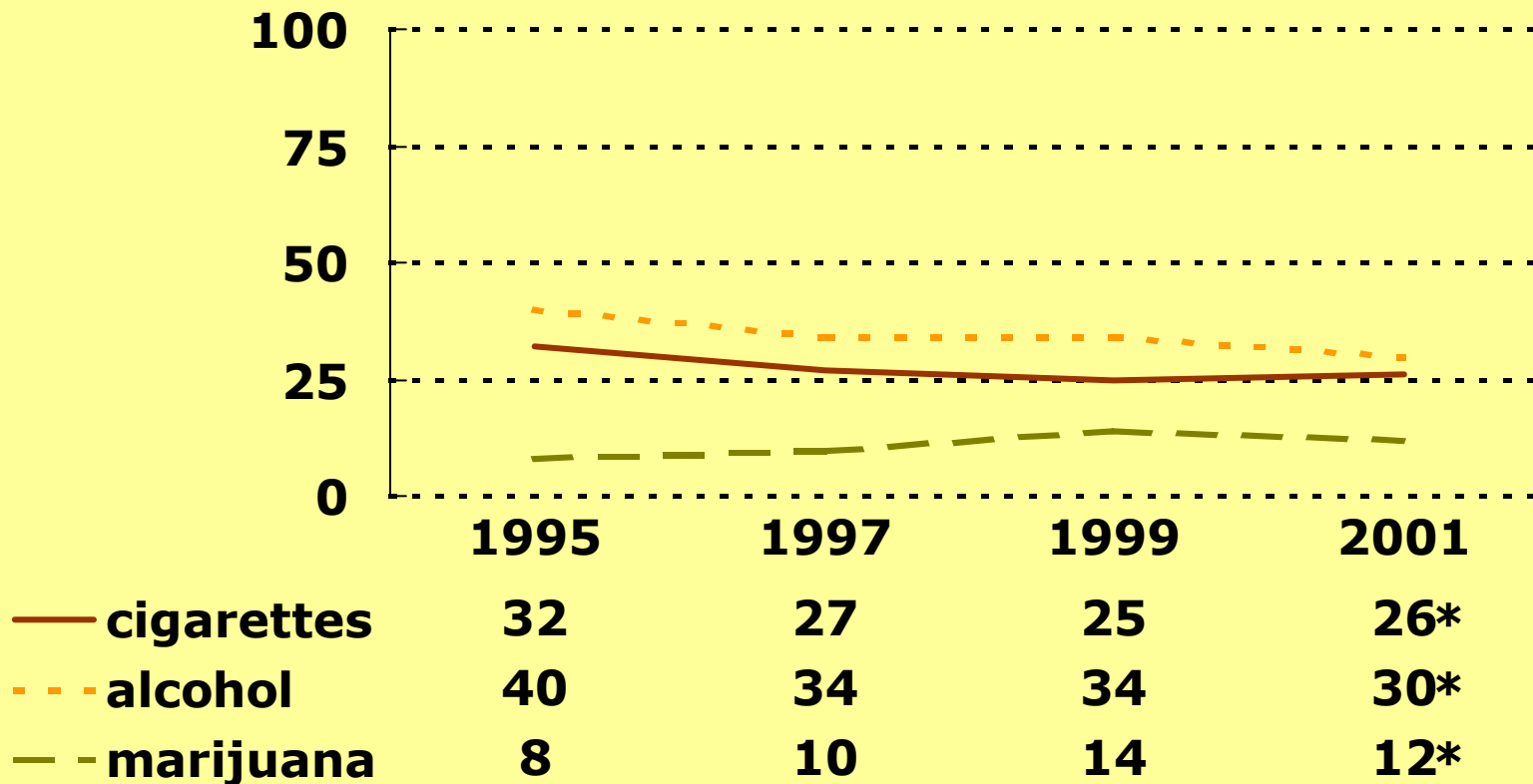
**Figure 16. Percentage of high school students who used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 – 2001**



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Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001



**Figure 17. Percentage of students who tried cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana, for the first time before age 13—Missouri, 1995 – 2001**

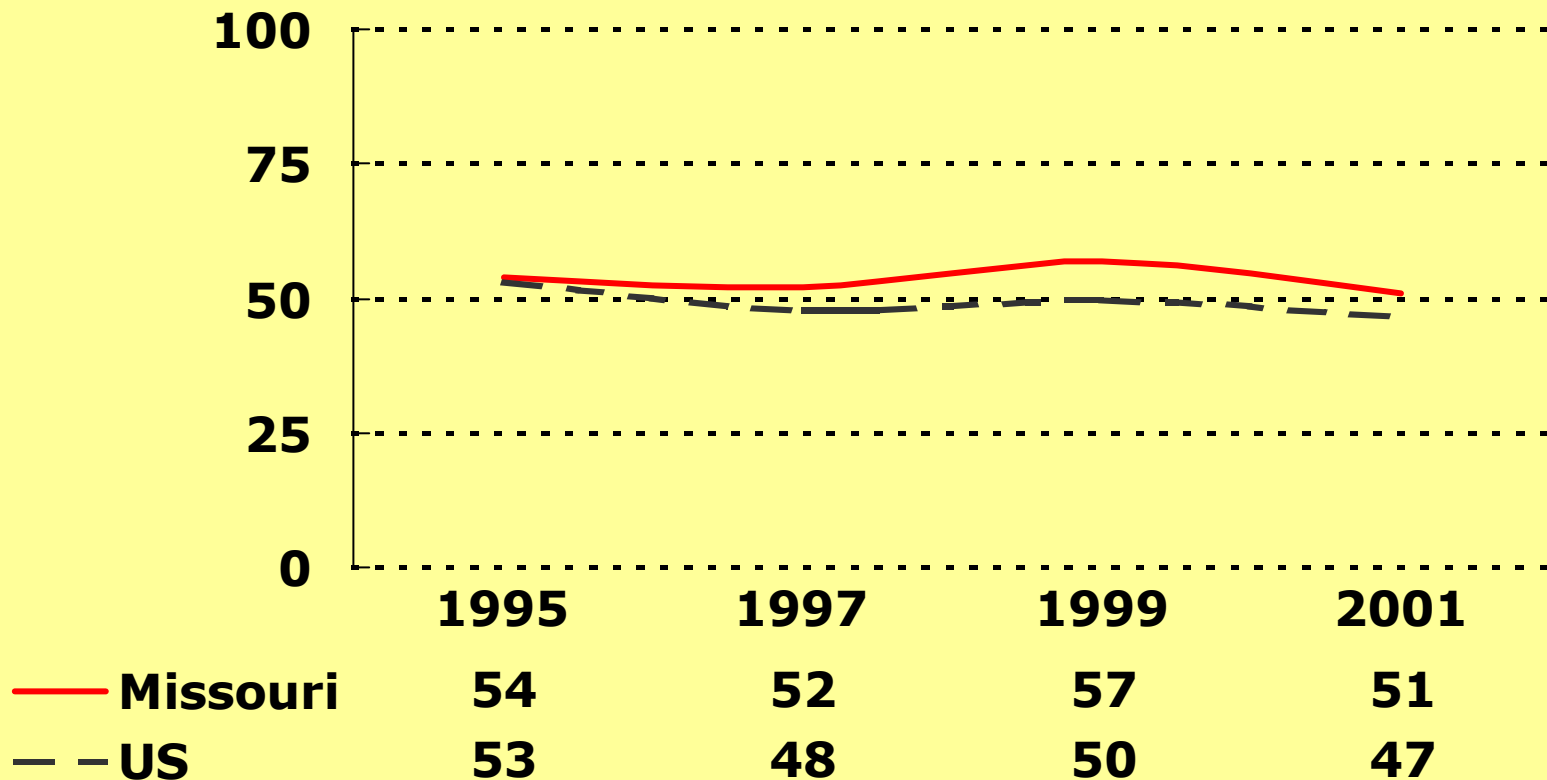


*\*Statistically significant change from 1995*

Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

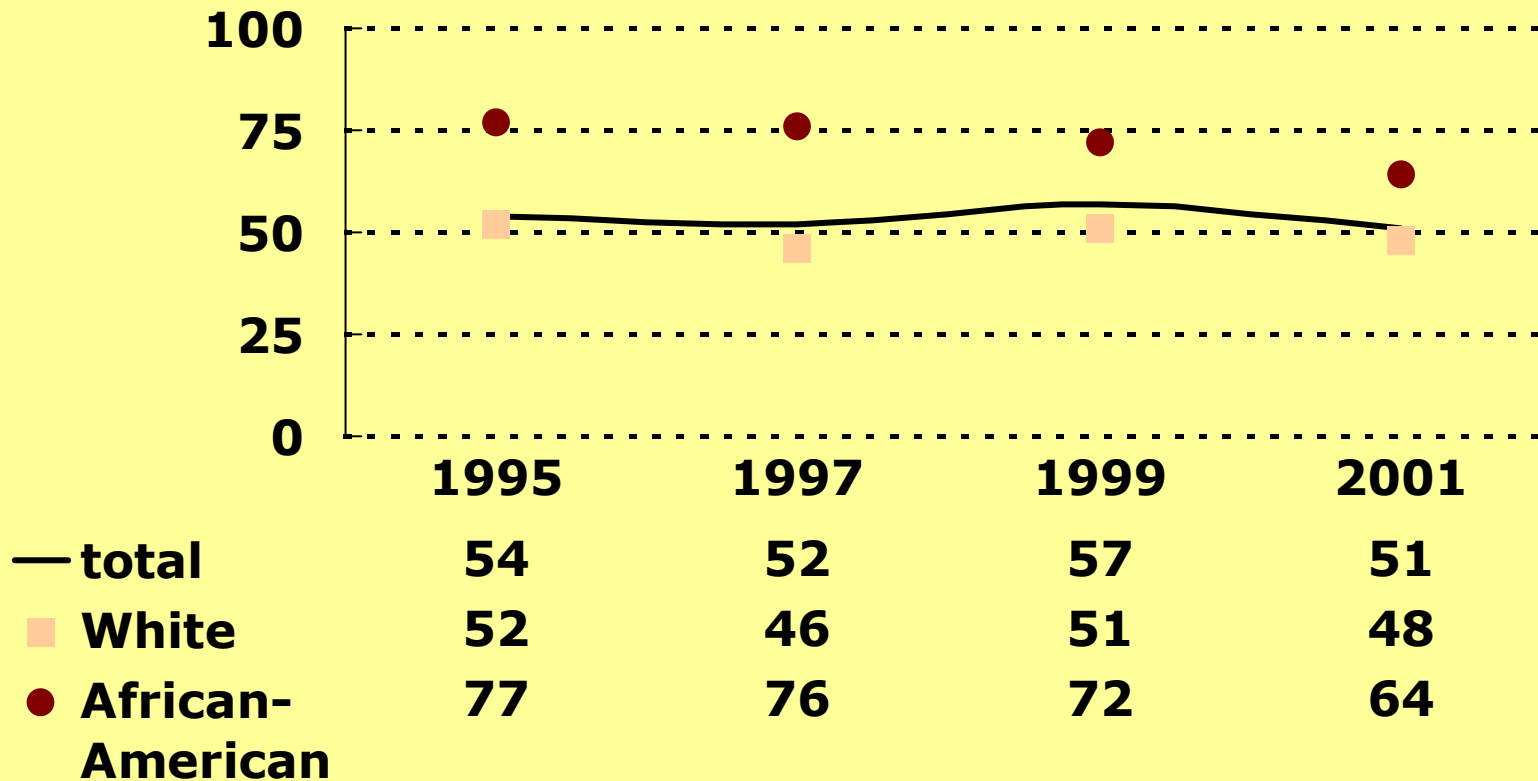
# **Sexual Behavior**

**Figure 18. Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse—Missouri and United States, 1995 – 2001**



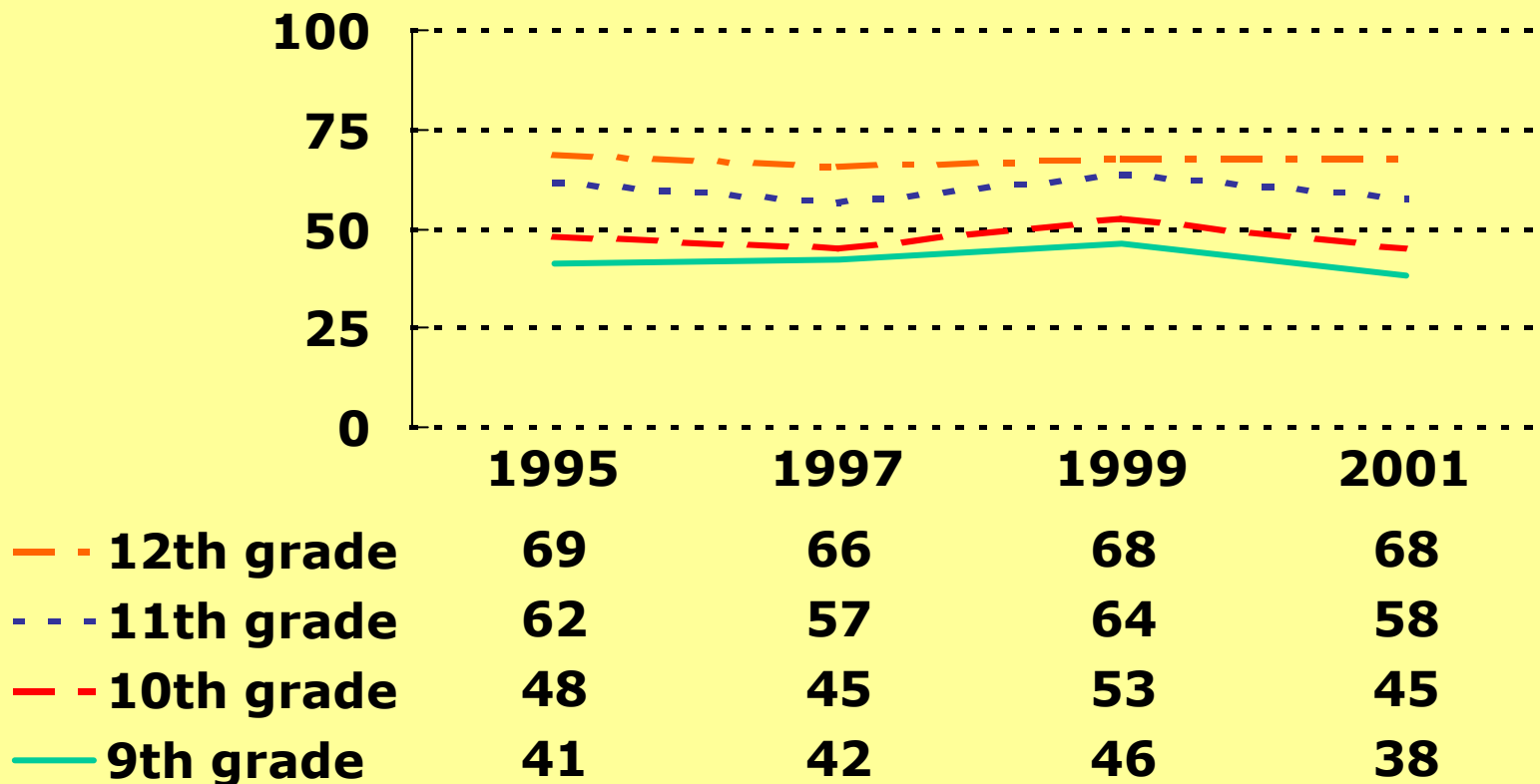
Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

**Figure 19. Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse, by race/ethnicity—Missouri, 1995 – 2001**



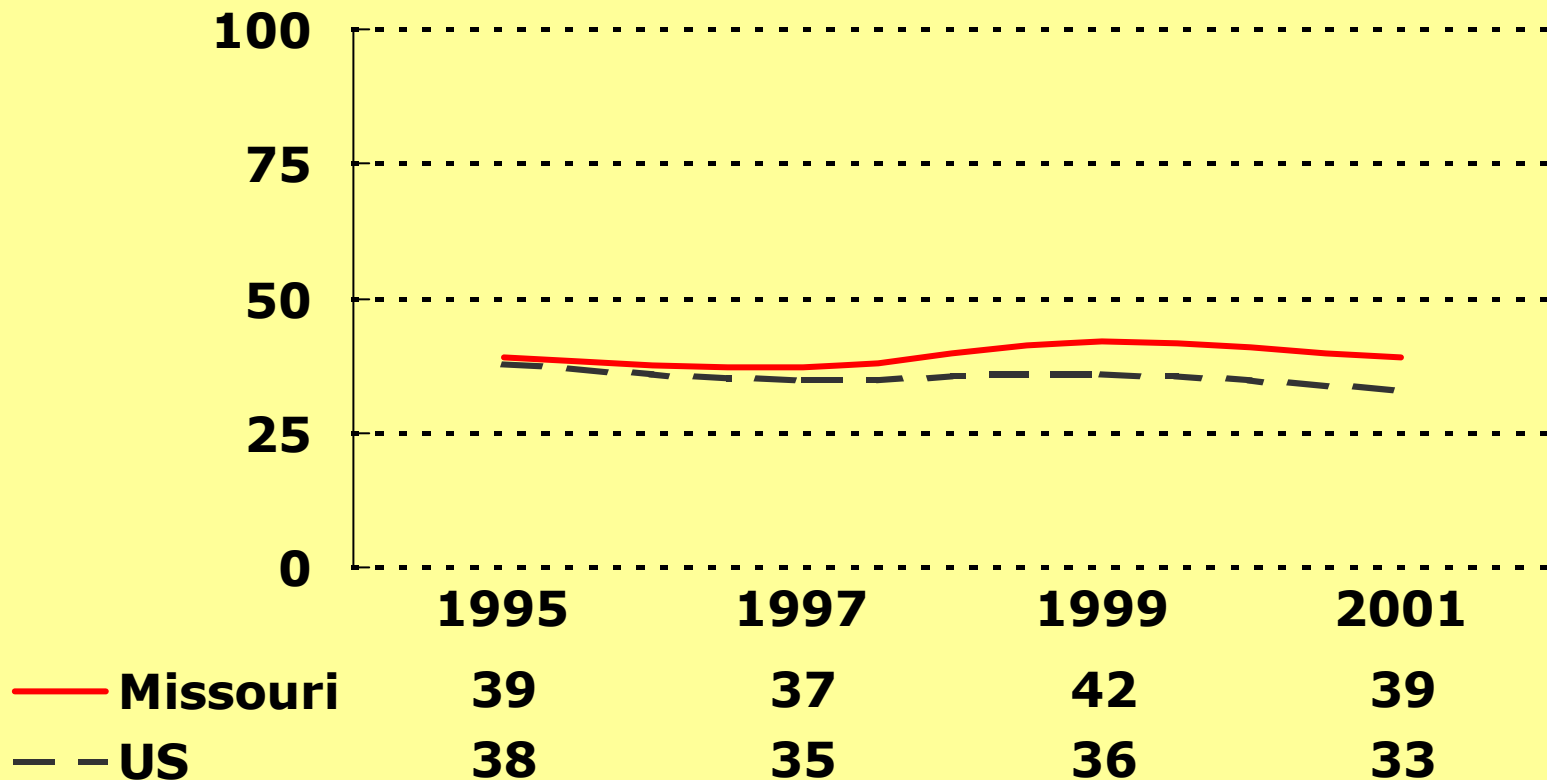
Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

**Figure 20. Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse, by grade—Missouri, 1995 – 2001**



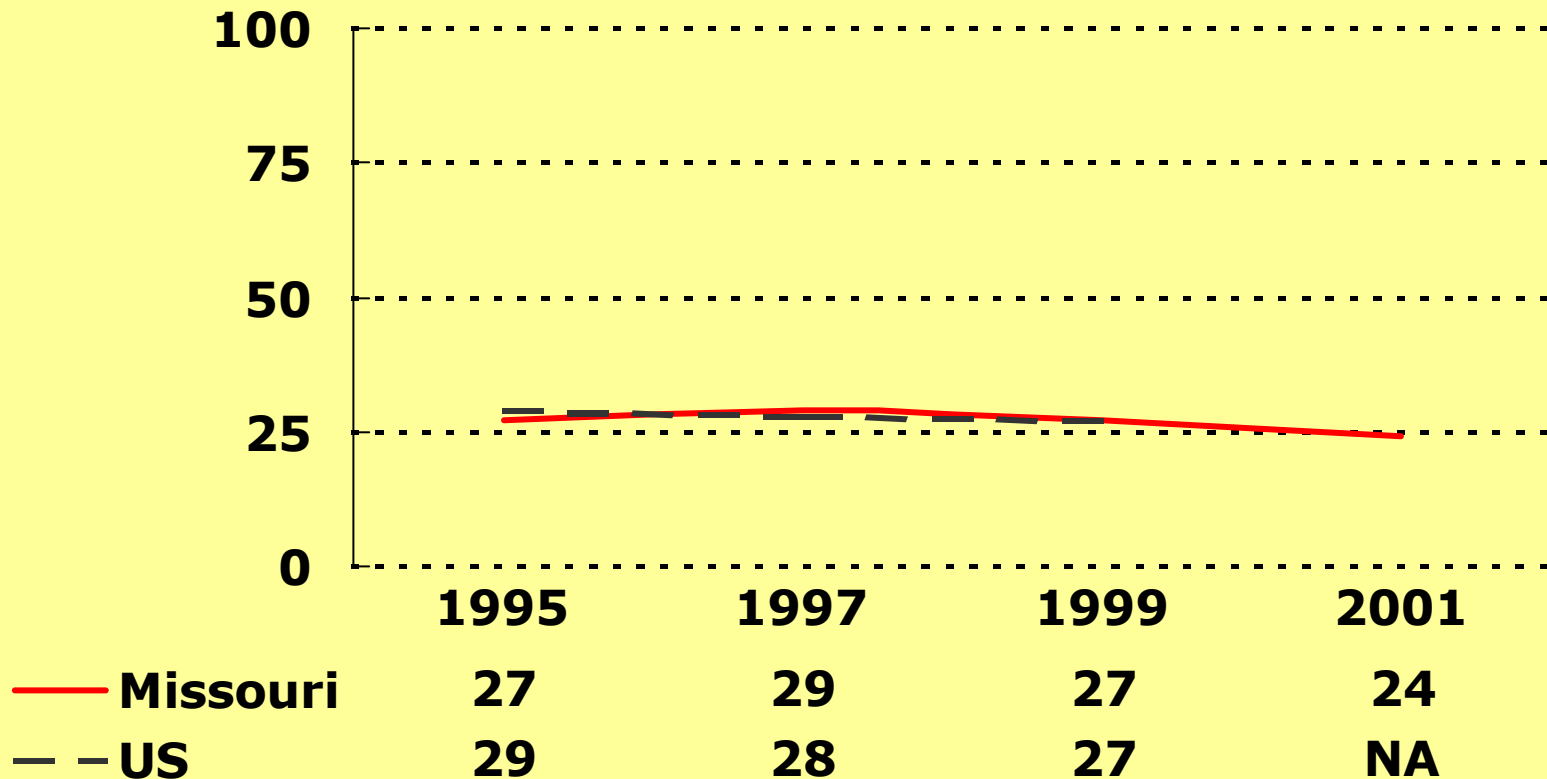
Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

**Figure 21. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 – 2001**



Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

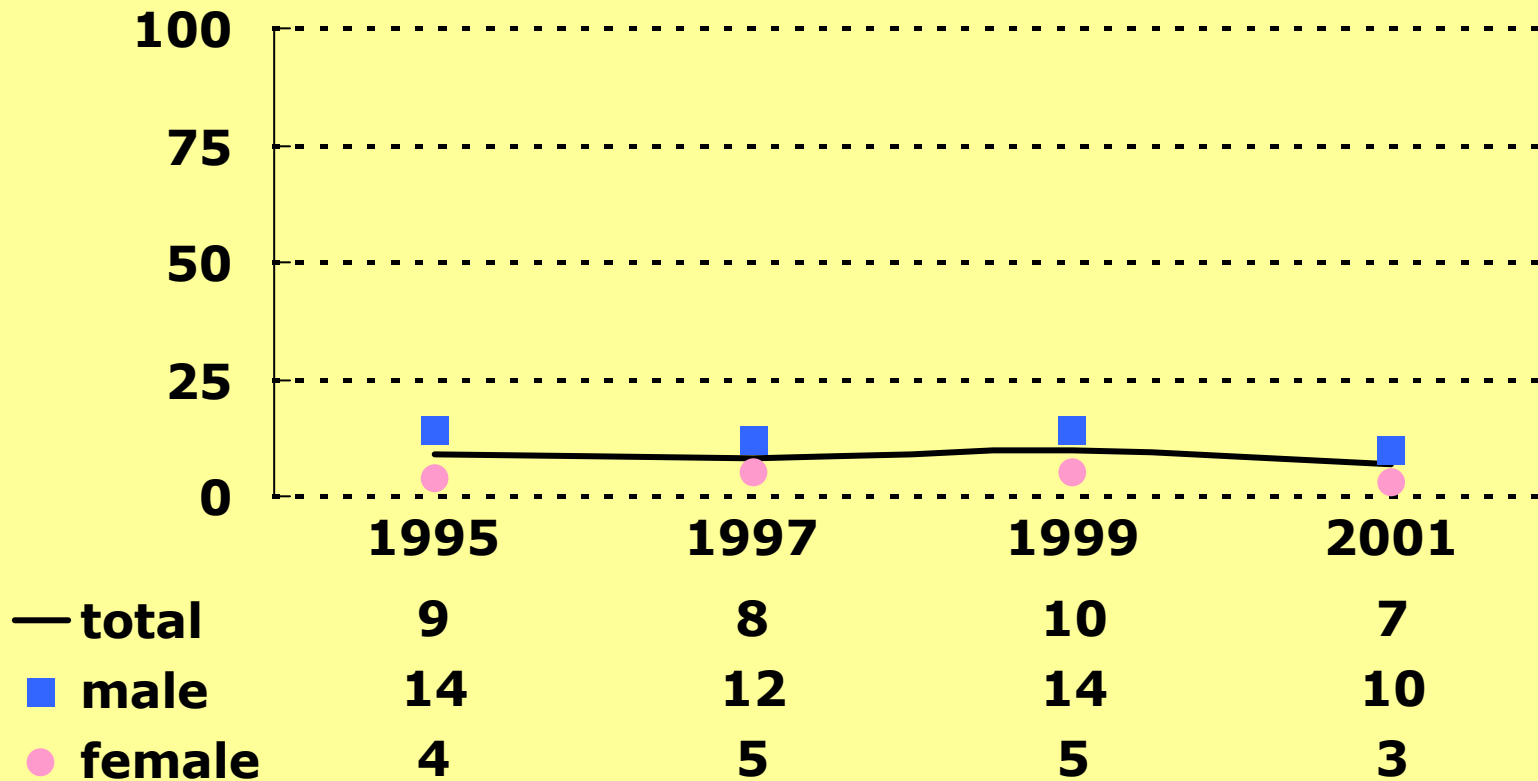
**Figure 22. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse, but not during the three months preceding the survey, by gender—Missouri, 1995 – 2001**



NA—Not Available

Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

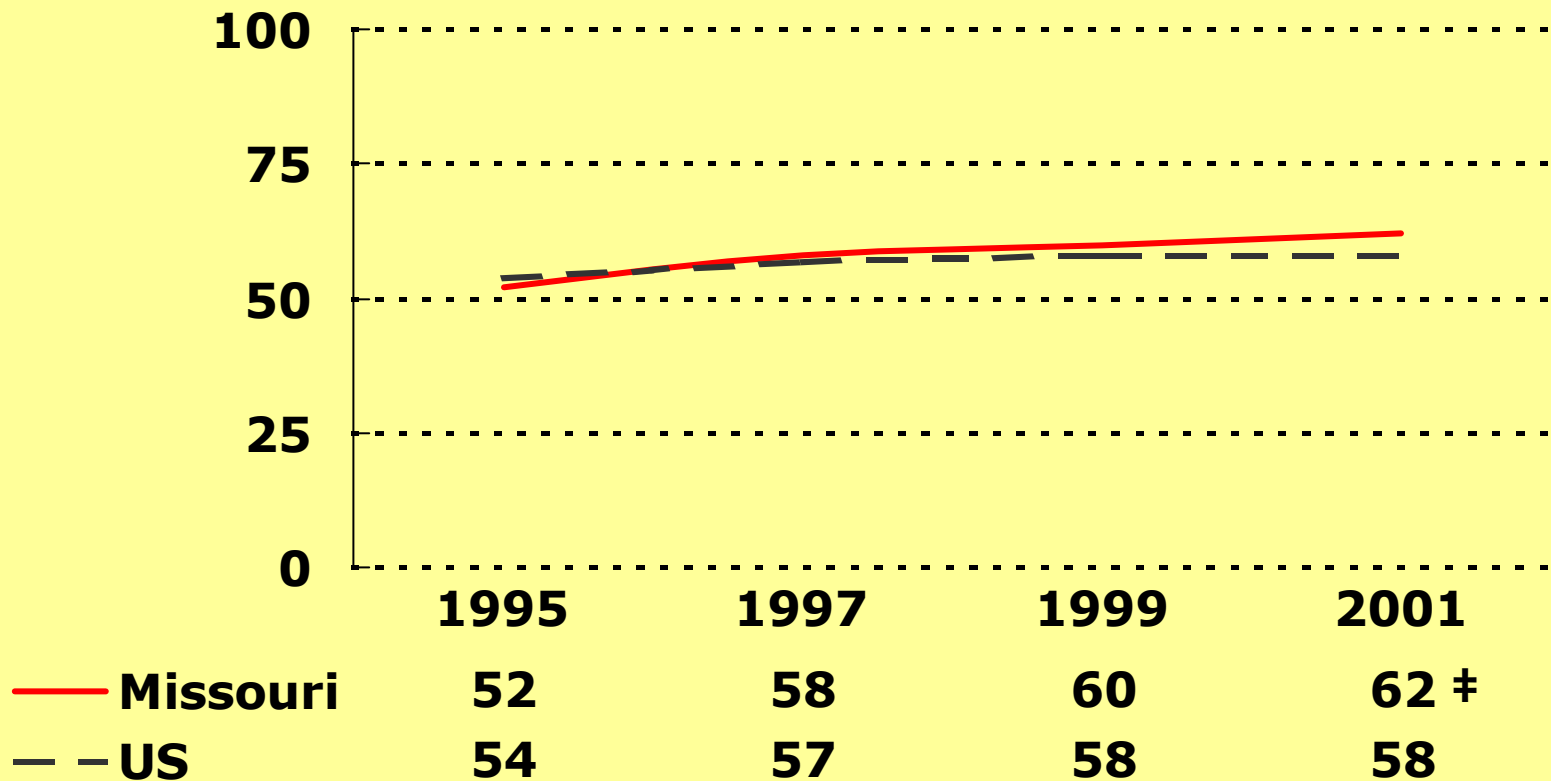
**Figure 23. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13, by gender—Missouri, 1995 – 2001**



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Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001



**Figure 24. Percentage of high school students\* who used a condom during last sexual intercourse—Missouri and United States, 1995 – 2001**

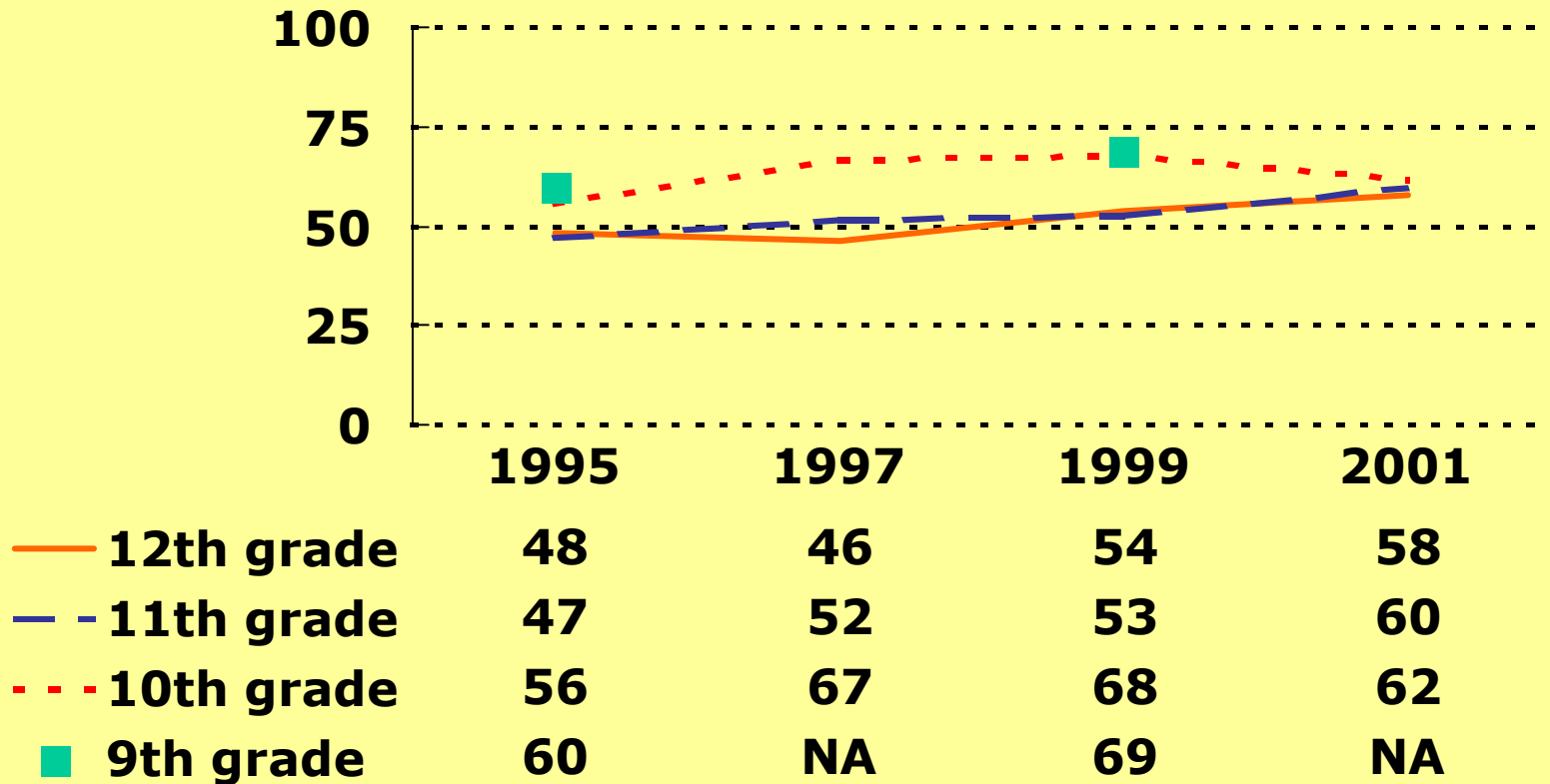


*‡Statistically significant change from 1995*

\*of those who had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey

Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

**Figure 25. Percentage of high school students\* who used a condom during last sexual intercourse, by grade—Missouri, 1995 – 2001**

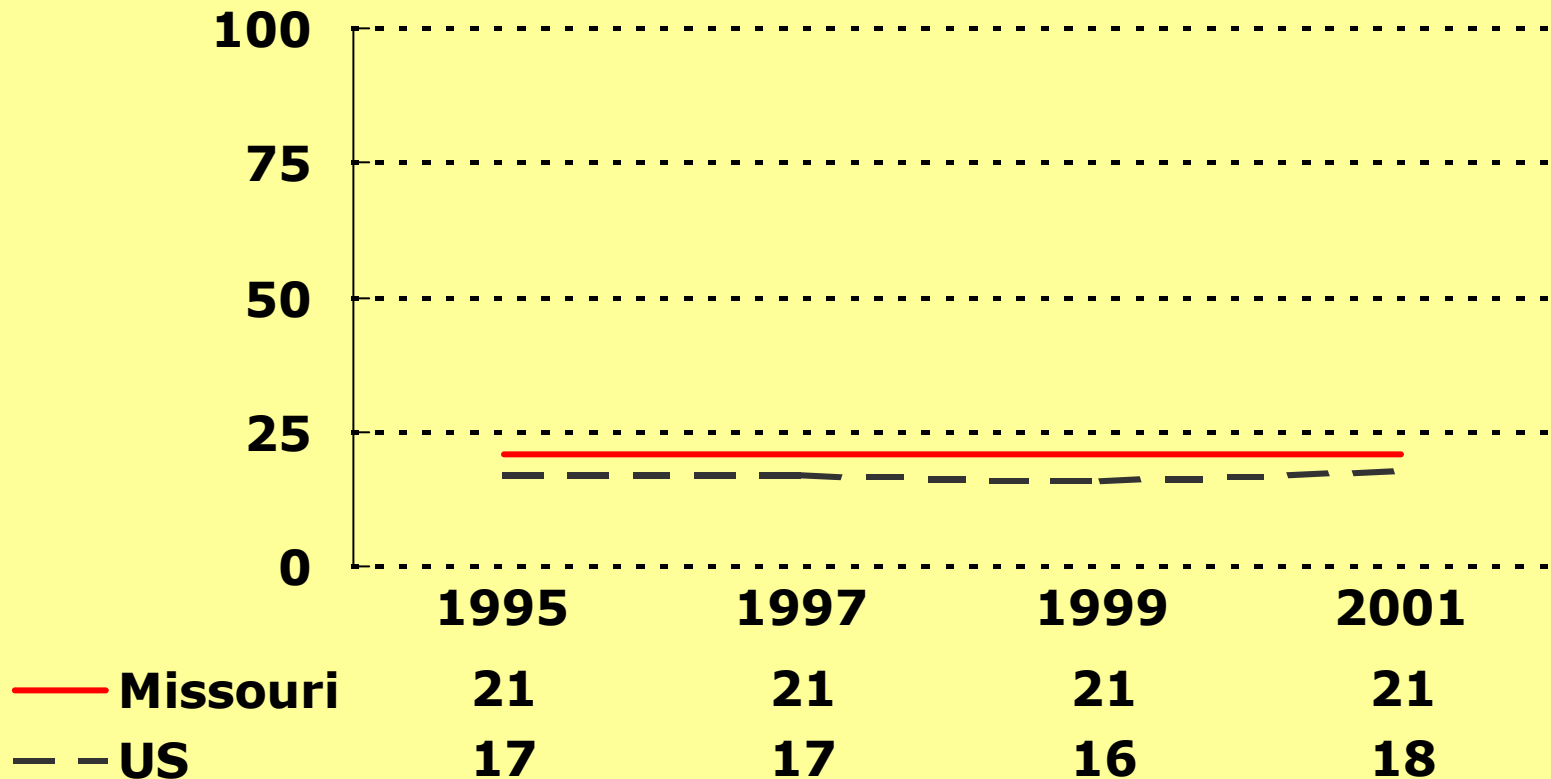


\*of those who had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey

NA—Not Available

Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

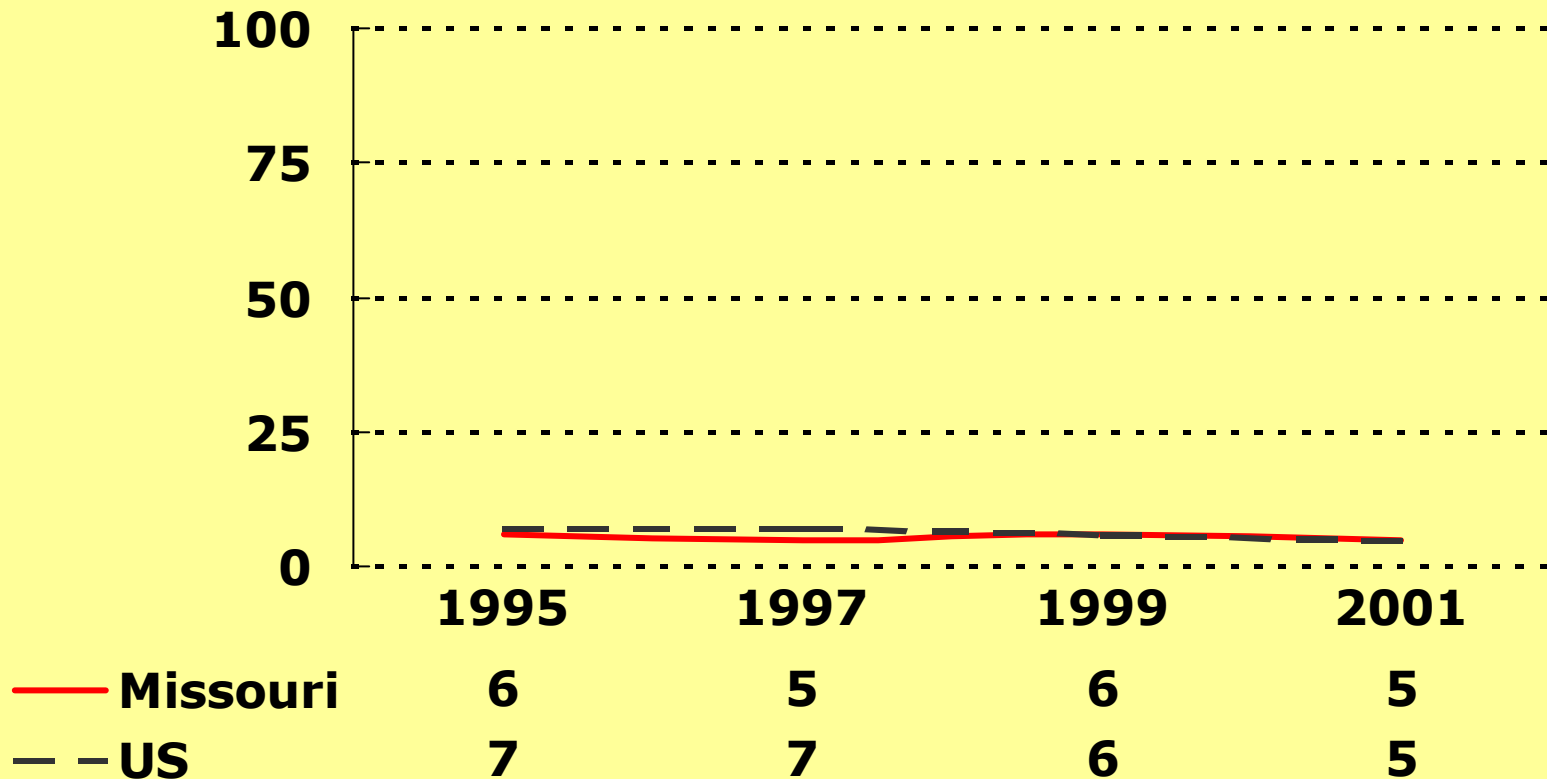
**Figure 26. Percentage of high school students\* who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse—Missouri and United States, 1995 – 2001**



\*of those who had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey

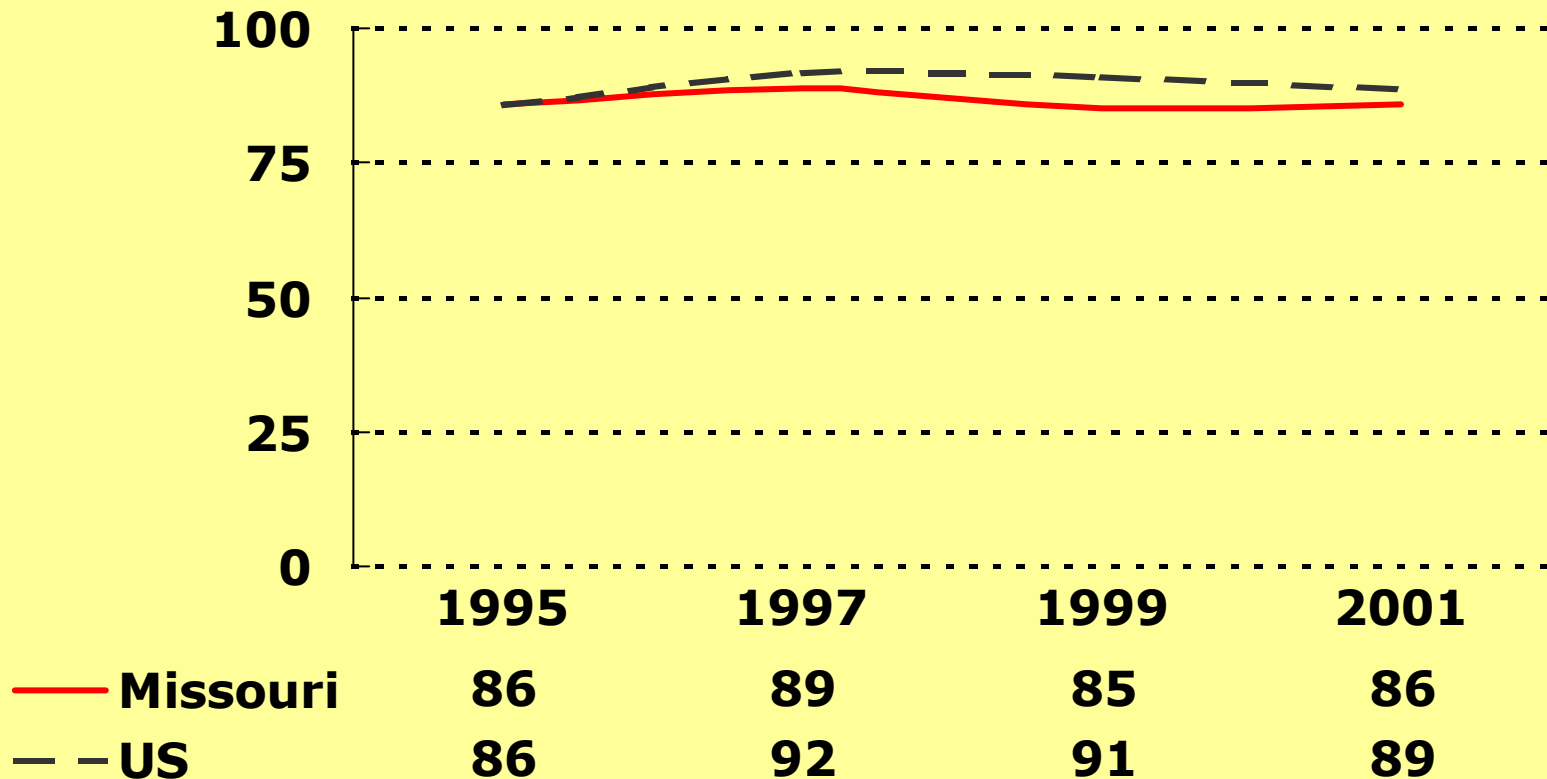
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**Figure 27. Percentage of high school students who ever had been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant—Missouri and United States, 1995 – 2001**



Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

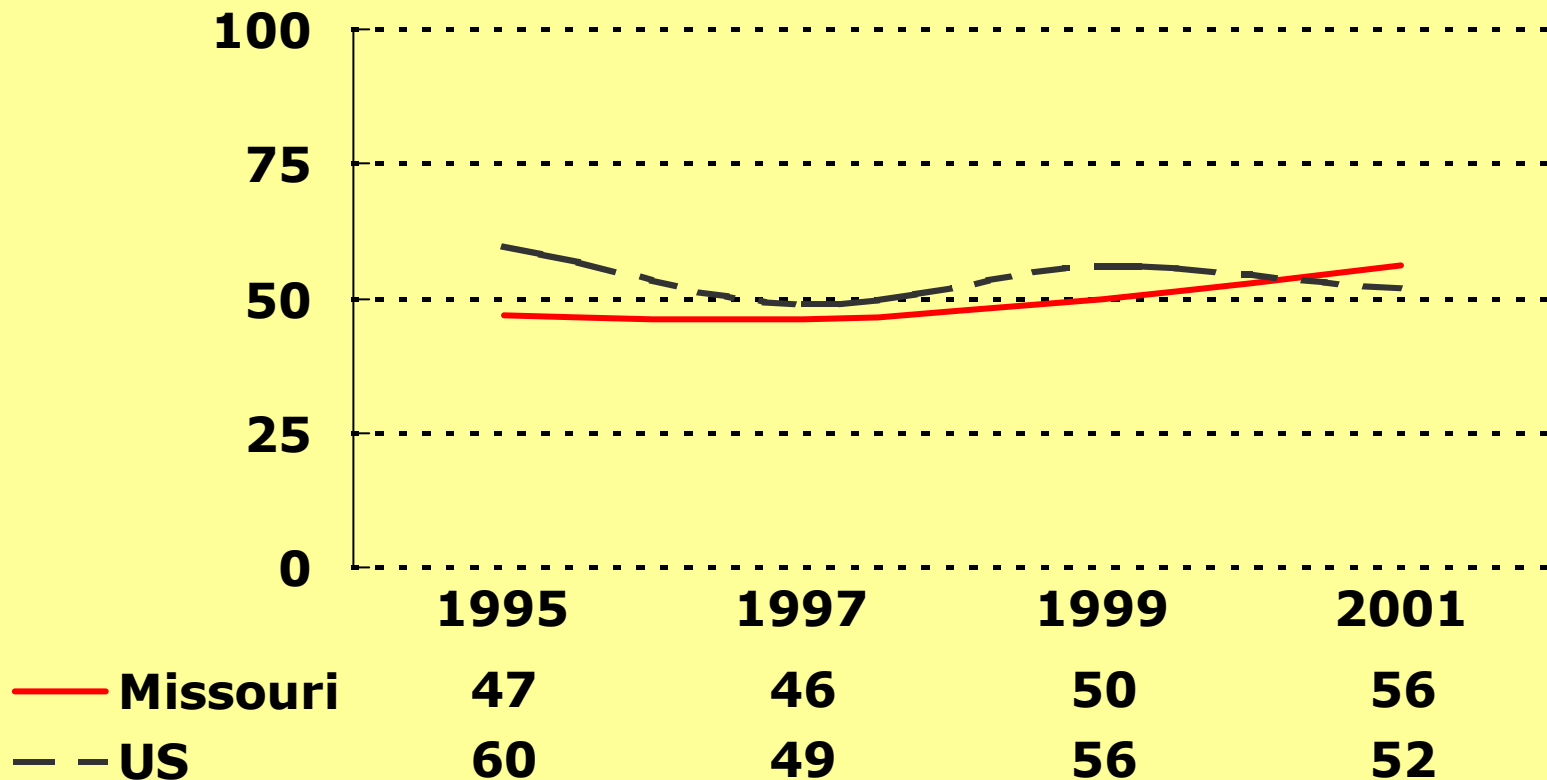
**Figure 28. Percentage of high school students who had ever been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school—Missouri and United States, 1995 – 2001**



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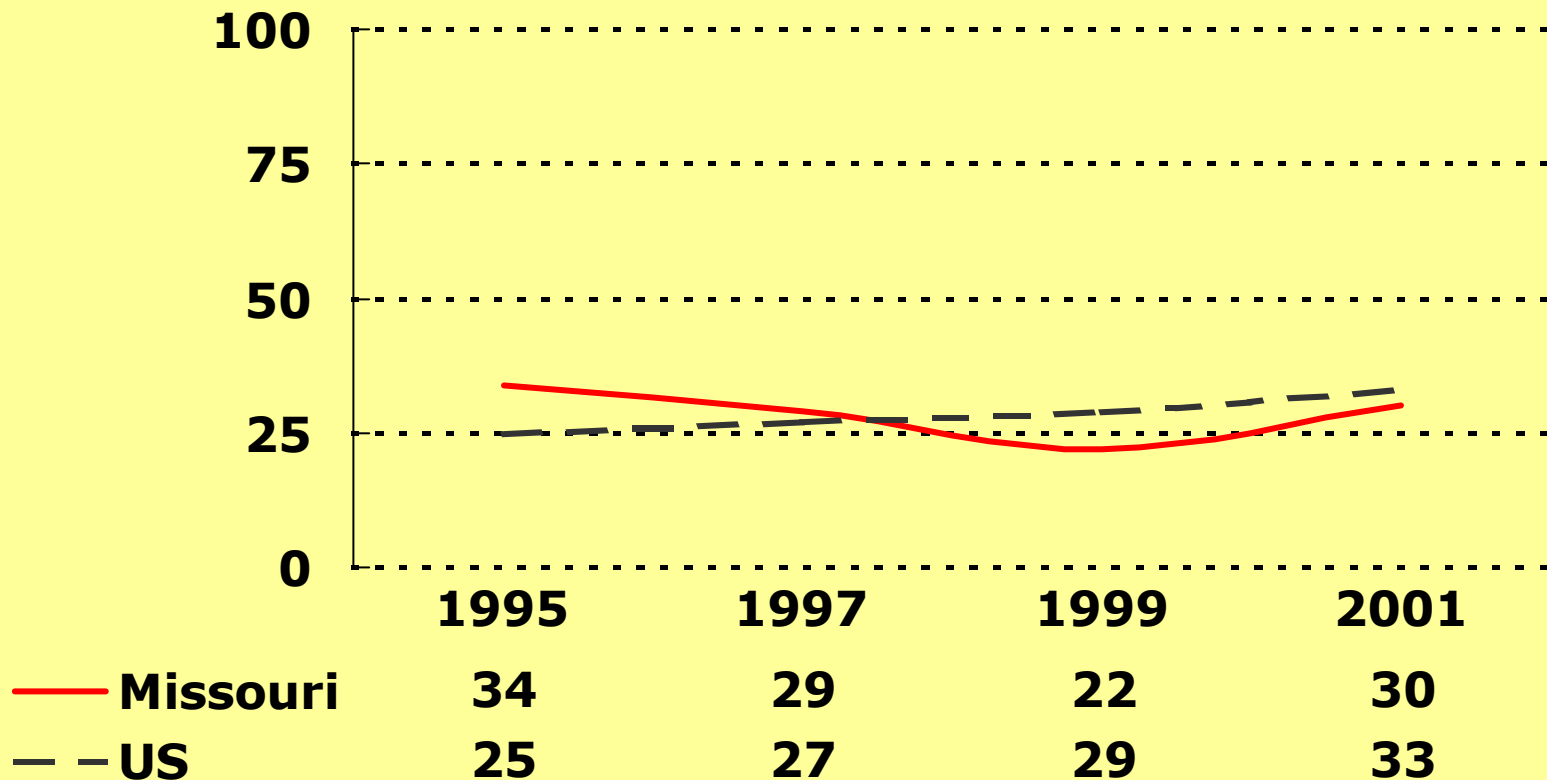
# **Physical Activity**

**Figure 29. Percentage of high school students who attended physical education class one or more days during an average school week—Missouri and United States, 1995 – 2001**



Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

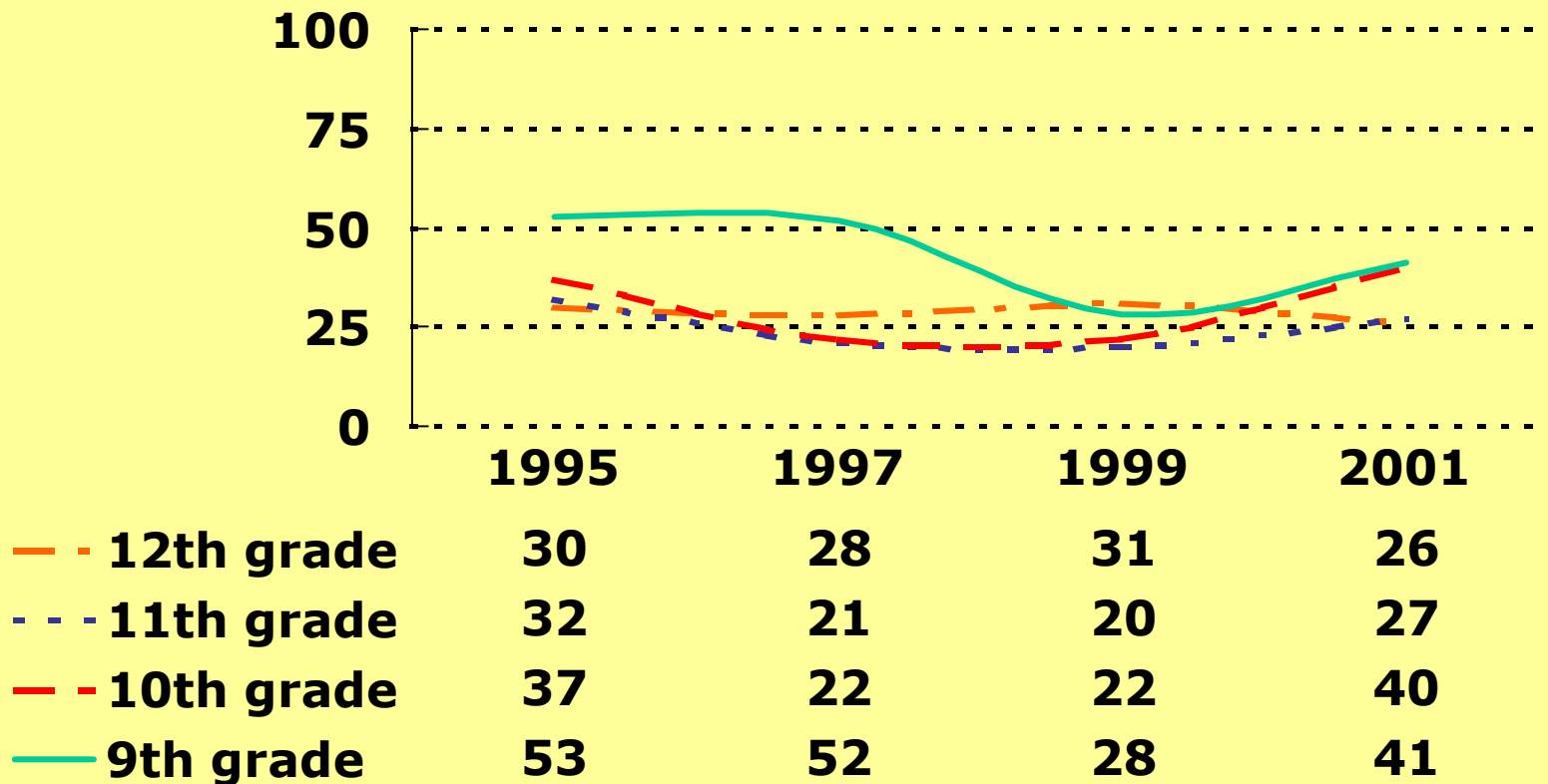
**Figure 30. Percentage of high school students who attended physical education class daily—Missouri and United States, 1995 – 2001**



Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

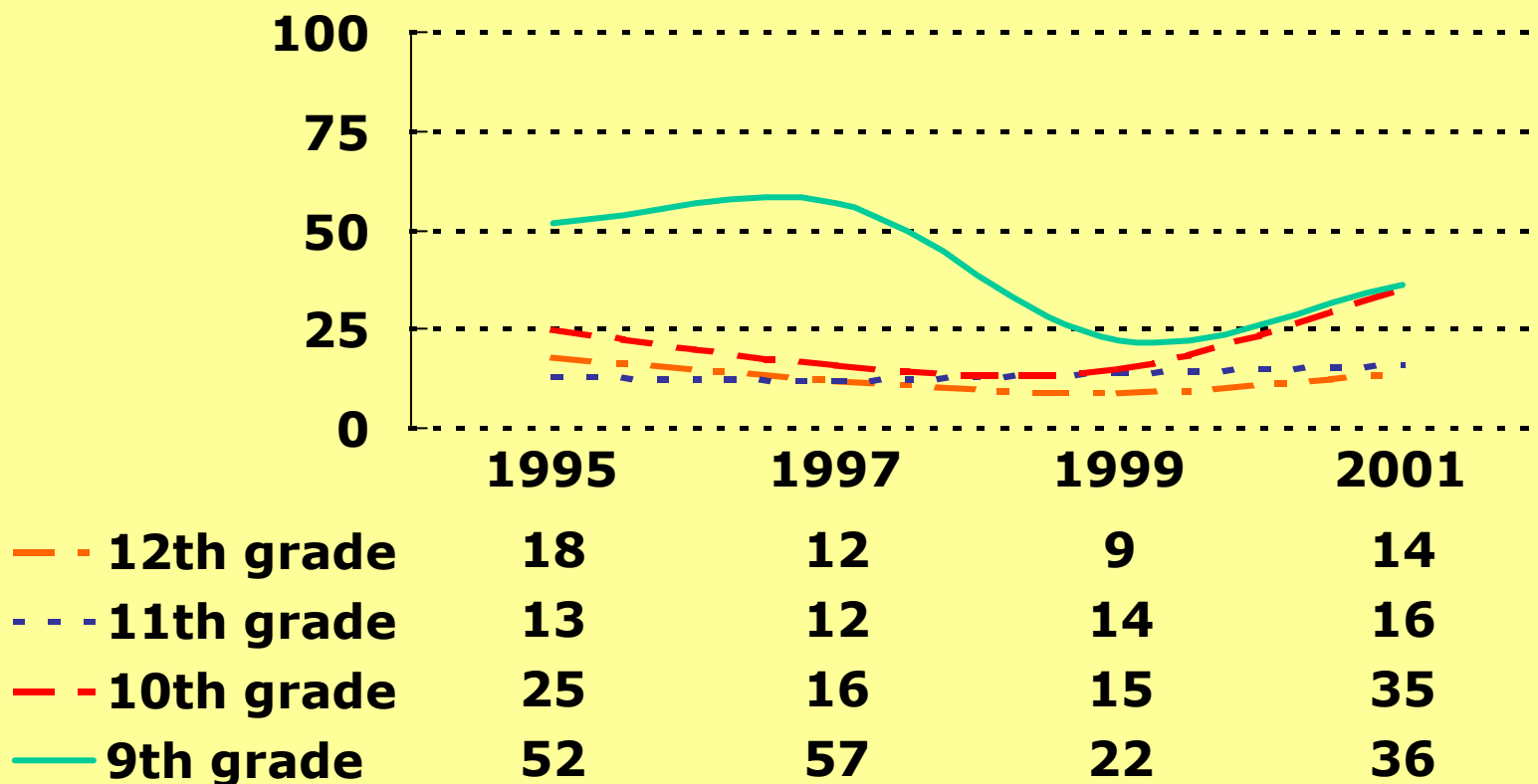


**Figure 31. Percentage of male high school students who attended physical education class daily, by grade—Missouri, 1995 – 2001**



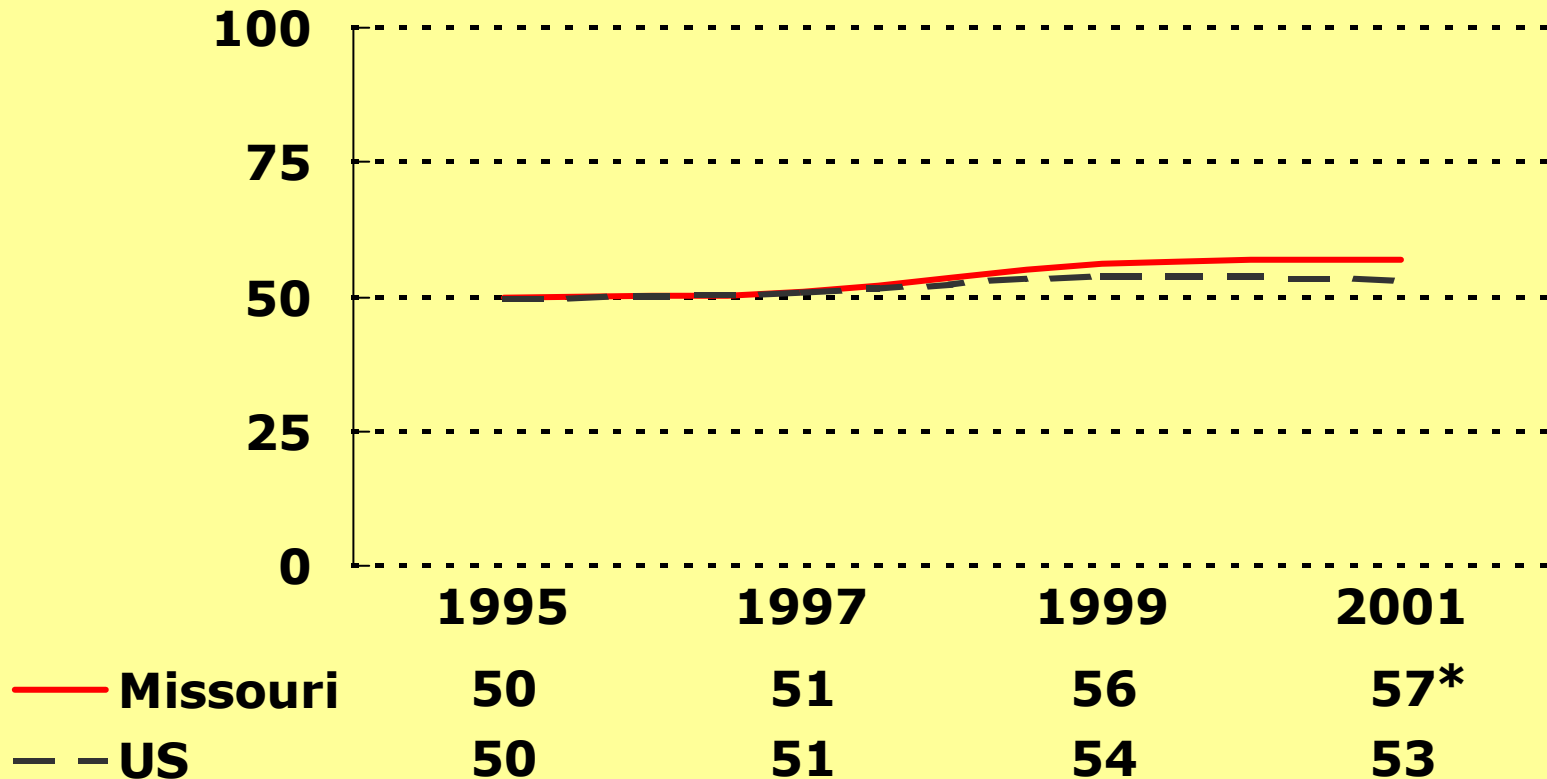
Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

**Figure 32. Percentage of female high school students who attended physical education class daily, by grade—Missouri, 1995 – 2001**



Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

**Figure 33. Percentage of high school students who did exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles on three or more of the past seven days—Missouri and United States, 1995 – 2001**

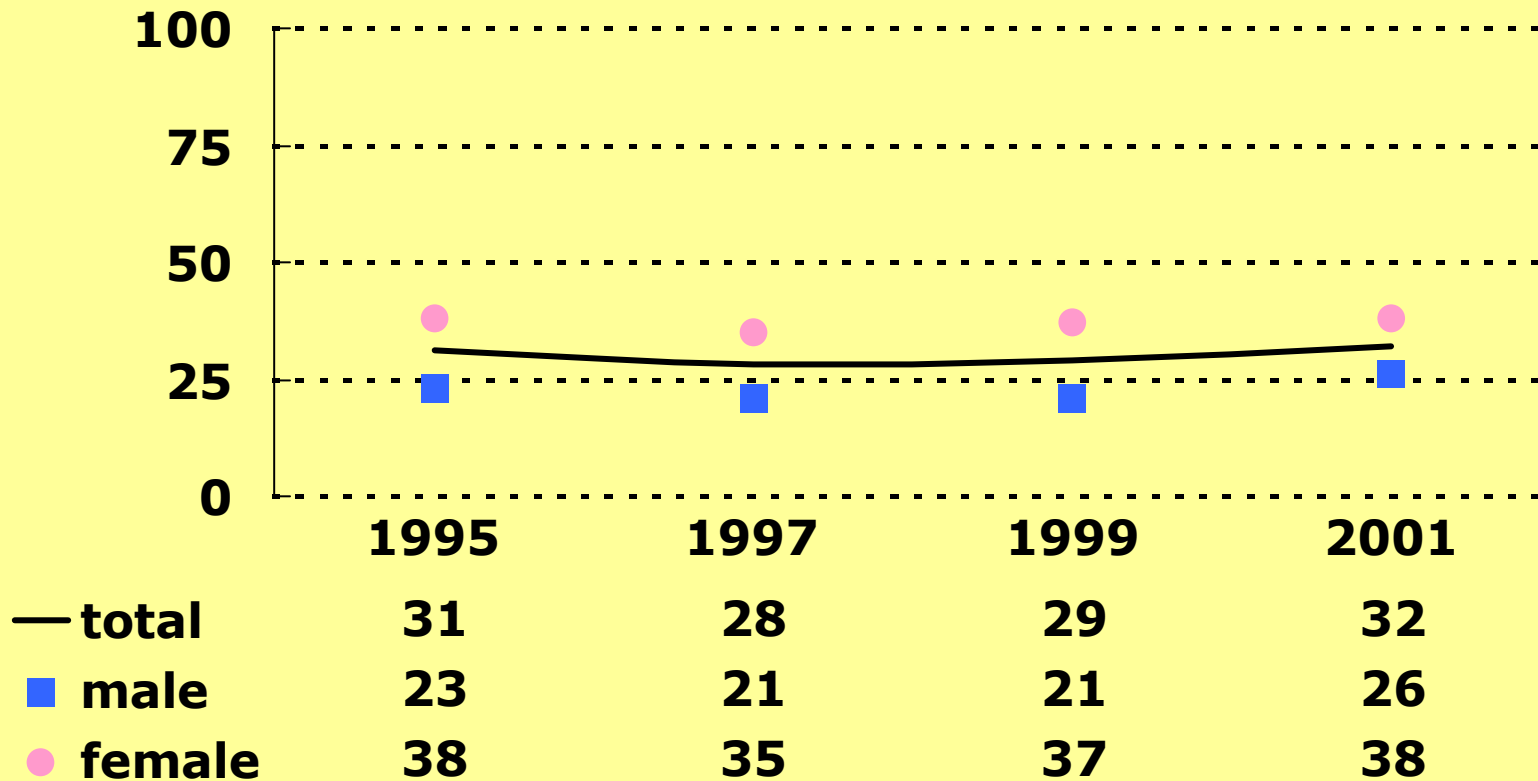


*\*Statistically significant change from 1995*

Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

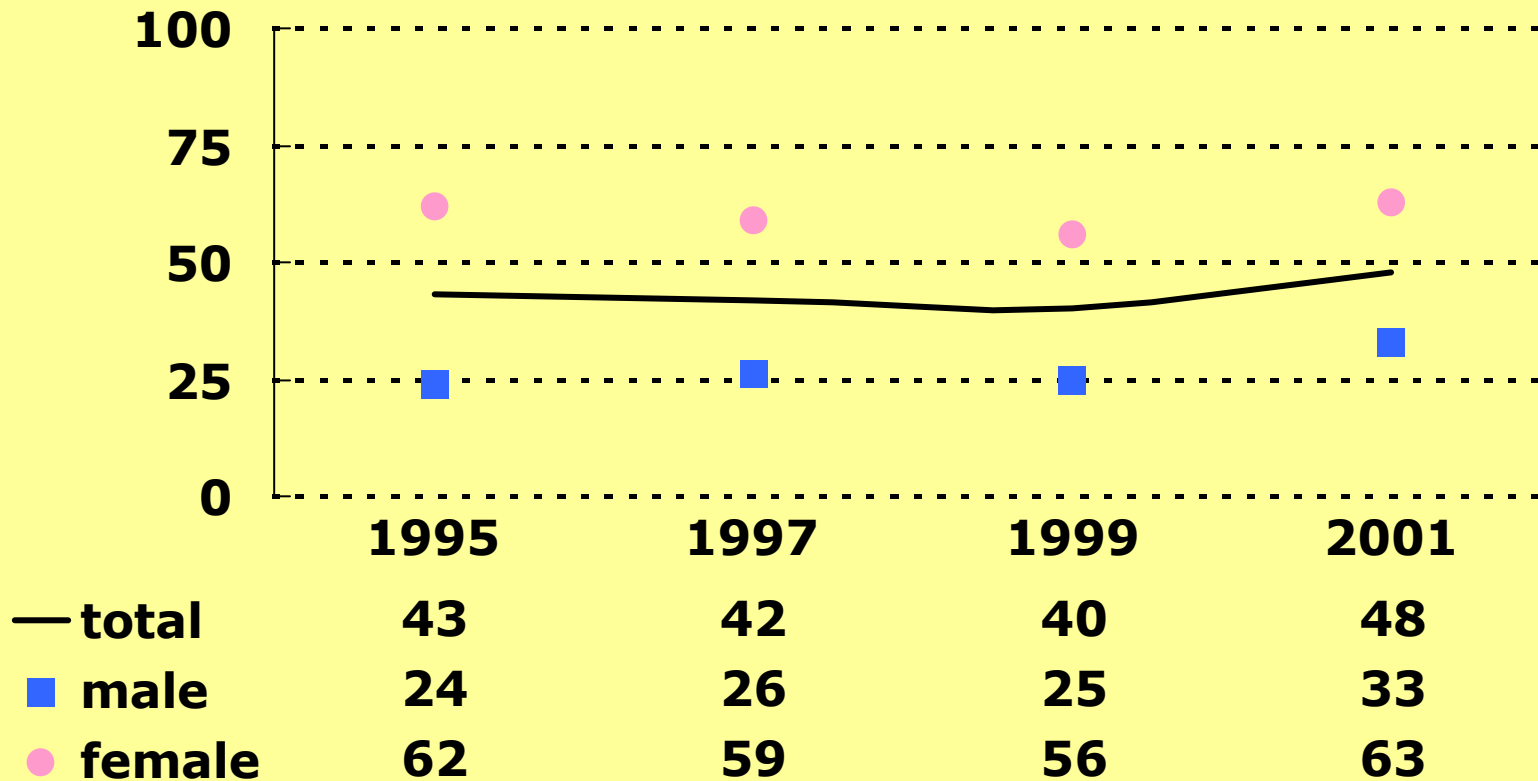
# **Dietary Behavior**

**Figure 34. Percentage of high school students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight, by gender—Missouri, 1995 – 2001**



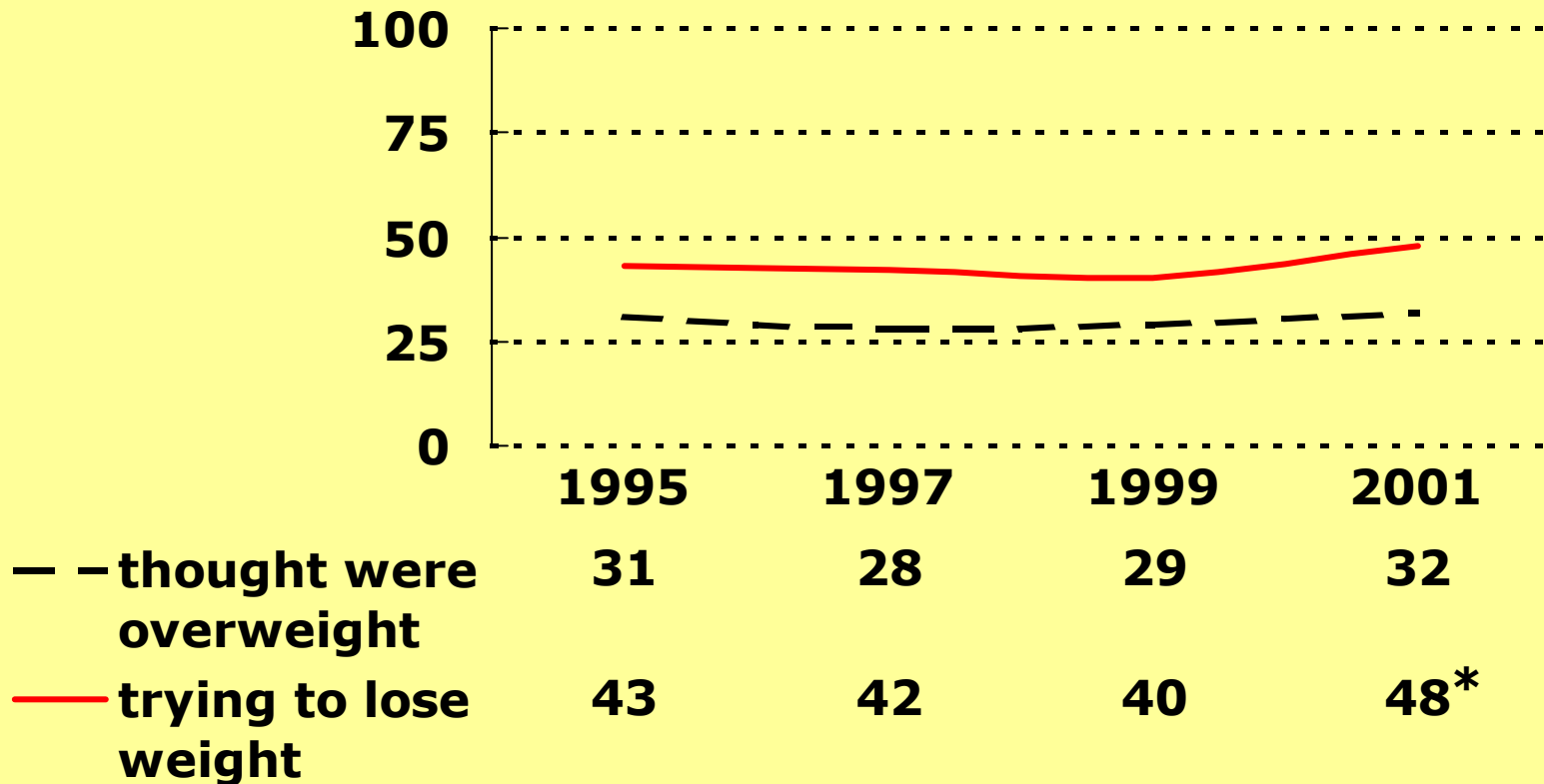
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Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

**Figure 35. Percentage of high school students who were trying to lose weight, by gender—Missouri, 1995 – 2001**



Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

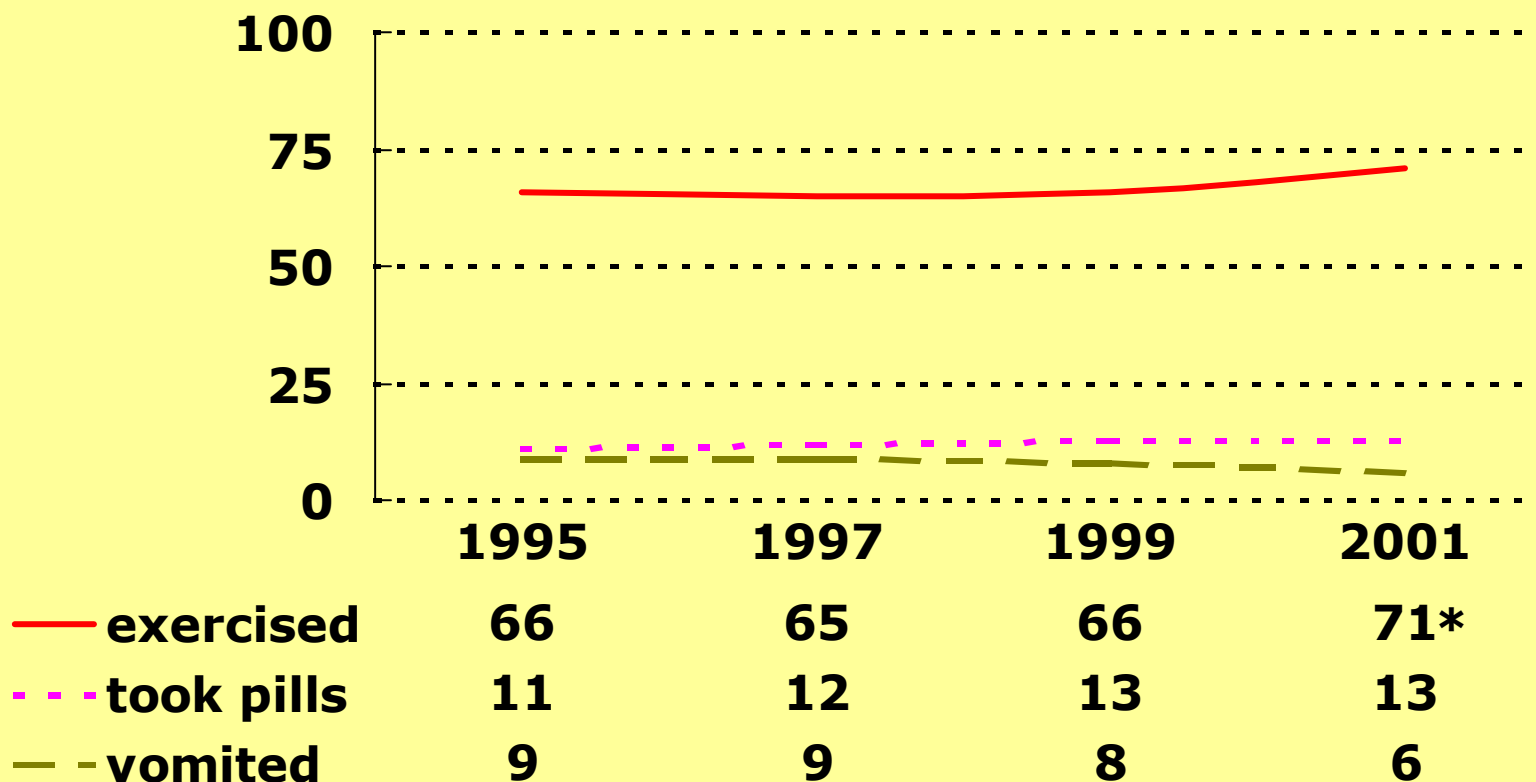
**Figure 36. Percentage of high school students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight and who were trying to lose weight—Missouri, 1995 – 2001**



*\*Statistically significant change from 1995*

Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

**Figure 37. Percentage of female high school students who exercised, took diet pills, vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or keep from gaining weight in the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri, 1995 – 2001**

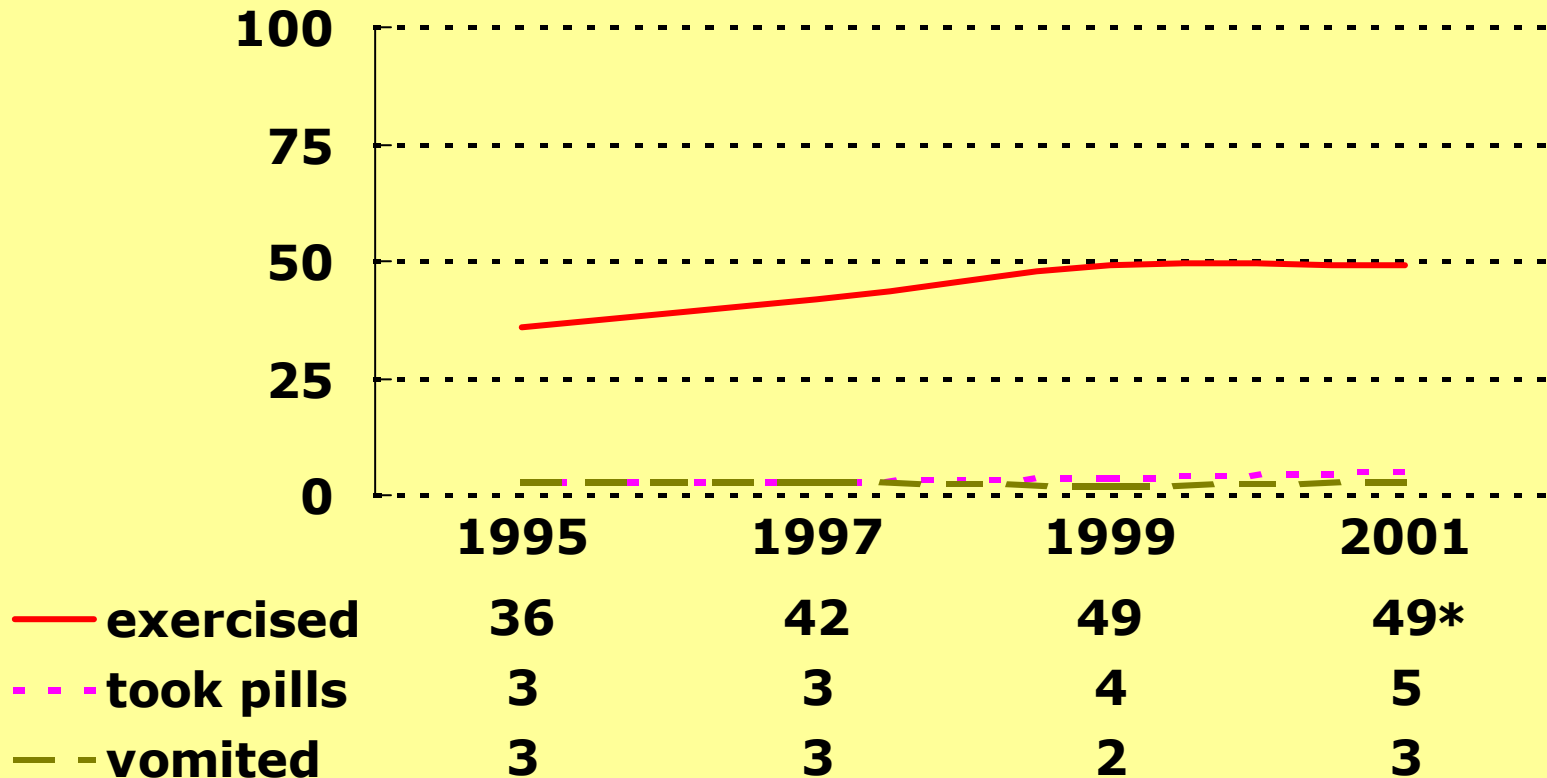


*\*Statistically significant change from 1995*

Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001



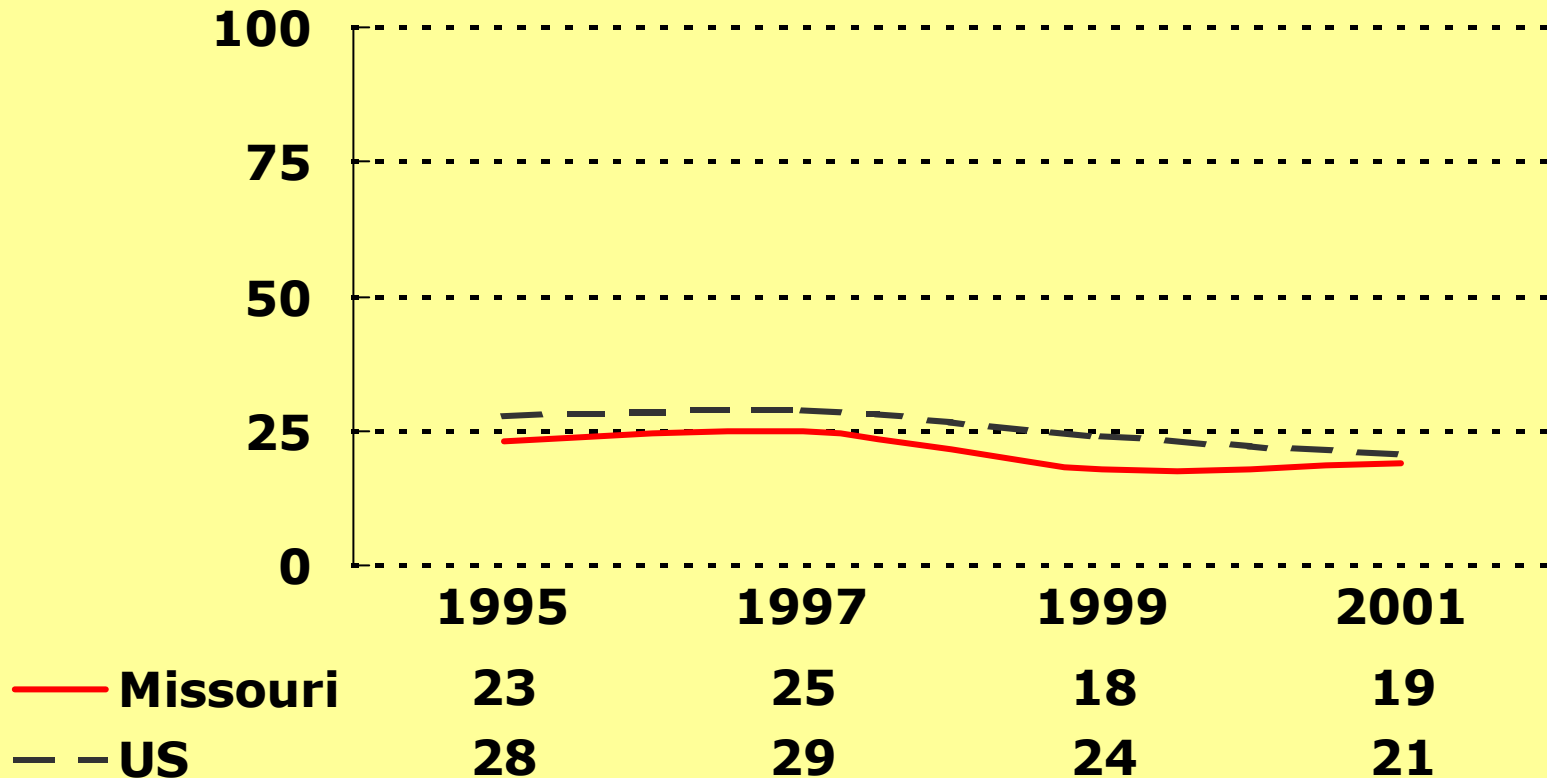
**Figure 38. Percentage of male high school students who exercised, took diet pills, vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or keep from gaining weight in the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri, 1995 – 2001**



*\*Statistically significant change from 1995*

Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

**Figure 39. Percentage of high school students who ate five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day during the seven days preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 – 2001**



Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

# Conclusions

- Overall, significantly fewer of the students in Missouri's public high schools engaged in behaviors that put their health at risk in 2001 than in 1995.
- For most risk behaviors, Missouri students lessened the degree to which they lagged behind students nationwide.
- In some categories, students who did engage in risk behaviors may have done so more often than students in 1995 (e.g., frequent smoking, binge drinking).

Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

## **Statistically significant positive changes documented by the Missouri YRBS from 1995 to 2001 include:**

- More students wore seat belts
- Fewer students rode with a drinking driver
- Fewer students drove when they had been drinking
- Fewer students carried a weapon on school property
- Fewer students were current smokers
- Fewer students were current drinkers
- Fewer students tried cigarettes and alcohol before age 13
- More of those students who were sexually active used condoms
- More students exercised to strengthen or tone muscles
- More students exercised to lose weight

Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995 – 2001

**The statistically significant negative change documented by the Missouri YRBS from 1995 to 2001 is :**

- More students tried marijuana before age 13

**Another statistically significant change documented by the Missouri YRBS from 1995 to 2001 is :**

- More students were trying to lose weight

**The End**